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# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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Monday
31 July 1995

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

*FBIS-NES-95-146*

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*31 July 1995*

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## Preparatory Talks Held for Barcelona Conference

### Syrian, Israeli Delegations Clash

*TA2807113995 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Jul 95 p 1*

[Report by Moti Bassok]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday, in the preparatory talks for the Barcelona conference held in Brussels on 24 and 25 July, the Syrian delegation showed extremely sharp anti-Israeli positions even compared to the traditional Syrian anti-Israeli positions in UN forums.

The Lebanese delegation followed in Syria's footsteps. The representatives of the two delegations avoided any contacts with the Israeli delegation. An Israeli delegation source claims that the Syrian positions and behavior cast doubts on the sincerity of official Syrian spokesmen when they say Syria is interested in peace with Israel.

The Lebanese representative demanded that the EU and the entire world help Lebanon get rid of the 400,000 Palestinian refugees who live in Lebanon against their wishes. The Brussels conference was attended by senior representatives from the 15 EU states and 11 Mediterranean countries, who were tasked with preparing for the Barcelona conference slated to be held late this year.

The Barcelona conference is supposed to determine the cooperation procedures between Europe and the Mediterranean countries. Israeli sources believe that Syria deviated from its usual behavior and participated in the Brussels meeting only because it does not want to lose the European financial aid given to Middle East countries.

On the morning of the Ramat Gan attack, the head of the Syrian delegation urged the international community to support Middle East national liberation movements that operate against Israel. He claimed that the legitimate activity of these movements should be distinguished from terrorism. He believes the Barcelona conference cannot succeed as long as there is no just peace in the region.

Foreign Ministry official Eytan Bentzur, the head of the Israeli delegation, sharply criticized these remarks and stressed they are intolerable. Bentzur maintained the world must not support positions favoring international terrorism perpetrated against innocent civilians.

### Algerian Minister on Libya's Presence

*LD2907202795 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Tunisian town of Tabarka played host yesterday and today to a special ministerial meeting of the foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Mediterranean Forum, comprising Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, Malta, Greece, and Turkey. The Mediterranean Forum meeting is preparing for a meeting between the European Union and the countries situated along the southern coastline of the Mediterranean, to be held in Barcelona in November. The Tabarka meeting ended its work today by issuing a final communique and the promise to continue the dialogue between the various partners. We shall return to this issue tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Neither Libya nor Mauritania — two members of the Arab Maghreb Union — have been invited to the forthcoming Barcelona forum in November. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Salah Dembri said:

[Begin Dembri recording] It appears that our negotiating capability lies in maintaining our unity in a political bloc or in an economic entity. This is necessary. But it appears to me that the European stance — and this is something which we talked about in Tabarka — was somewhat restrained with regard to the question of Libya. In this regard we agreed as Mediterranean Arab states — I mean Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco — to defend the presence of Mauritania and Libya at this forum. [end recording] [passage omitted]

# Palestinian Affairs

## Two American Citizens Reportedly Kidnapped in Gaza

### U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv Receives Call

*TA2907151895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1500 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv reportedly received an anonymous call saying two American citizens had been abducted in the Gaza Strip and they will be executed if Musa Abu-Marzuq is not released. The embassy has requested the Israeli and Palestinian security services to examine whether in fact two Americans have been abducted.

### Quray' Rejects 'Rumors'

*NC2907154395 Paris AFP in English*
*1519 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tel Aviv, July 29 (AFP)—A man identifying himself as a member of the Palestinian militant group Hamas said two Americans were kidnapped Saturday [29 July] in the Gaza Strip, Israeli military radio reported.

A Palestinian official, however, denied that there had been any kidnapping Saturday in the self-rule areas and the militant group also issued a categorical denial.

Asked by AFP, the PLO's chief negotiator Ahmad Quray' refused to "respond to these rumours." Palestinian police also described the report as "rumour."

The claim was made over the phone to the United States Embassy in Tel Aviv, which said it was trying to verify the claim. The radio station said it had also received a call.

The kidnappers were demanding the release of Abu-Marzuq, head of the political bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas), who was arrested in New York Thursday for immigration violations, the radio said. A US journalist and tourist were allegedly kidnapped, it added.

However a spokesman for Hamas in Amman, Ibrahim Ghawshah, categorically denied the claim and said it was an attempt to discredit the group.

A caller saying he was from Hamas claimed responsibility for the suicide bomb attack last week near Tel Aviv that killed six Israelis. The group has been violently opposed to the PLO peace deal with the Jewish state.

## Hamas on Possible Extradition of Abu-Marzuq

### Leader Threatens U.S. Targets

*NC3107115695 Paris AFP in English*
*0932 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Gaza City, Gaza Strip, July 31 (AFP)—The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas threatened Monday [31 July] to carry out "military operations" against American targets if one of the group's key leaders is extradited to Israel.

The warning came after Israel announced it would seek the extradition of Musa Abu-Marzuq, 44, head of the Hamas political bureau and dubbed the Moslem fundamentalist movement's "foreign minister". He was detained in New York on arrival Tuesday from Dubai in connection with "known or suspected engagement in terrorist activities."

A senior Hamas official in Gaza, Ghazi Hamad, told AFP: "The detention of Abu-Marzuq in an Israeli prison would push Hamas to take a firmer line and would incite the military branch of the movement to carry out military operations against Israel and American interests."

Hamad pointed out that since Israel arrested Hamas founder and spiritual leader Shaykh Ahmad Yasin in 1989, the movement had stepped up attacks on Israel "to apply pressure for his release".

Hamas, which spearheads the armed struggle against Israeli occupation and PLO autonomy, has claimed responsibility for a series of suicide bombings in the past year.

Yasir Arafat's Palestinian Authority urged caution. [passage omitted]

### Sends 'Warning Letter' to White House

*JN2907204095 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
*2005 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[From the "Panorama" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The White House has received a warning letter from Hamas. In its letter to President Bill Clinton, Hamas said: We demand the release of Abu-Marzuq immediately and for nothing. We hope the U.S. Administration will evade direct confrontation with the Palestinian people and Muslims throughout the whole world.

The letter adds: Regrettably, the U.S. Administration considers Hamas a terrorist organization, knowing that this organization has never attacked U.S. interests despite the continuous hostility demonstrated by the successive U.S. Administrations toward the Palestinian people.

The letter also adds: We were very surprised by the arrest of Abu-Marzuq, the chief of our Political Bureau, who left for America on a private visit. Consequently, we condemn this arbitrary measure.

The letter warns against extraditing the Hamas leader to Israel.

### Demands Immediate Release of Abu-Marzuq

*JN2807175095 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[Statement issued by Hamas "on the detention of Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq by the U.S. authorities on 28 July]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a serious and provocative step, the U.S. authorities detained Dr. Musa Abu-

Marzuq, head of the Hamas Political Bureau, on Tuesday, 25 July, 1995, after he arrived in the United States, accompanied by his family, on a private visit to arrange for his sons' study there.

The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, strongly condemns this unjustified step, especially since Dr. Abu-Marzuq arrived in the United States legally and did not violate any U.S. law. As Hamas urges the U.S. Administration to immediately release Dr. Abu-Marzuq, it warns against any contemplation or attempt to hand him over to the Zionist occupation authorities. Hamas also considers the U.S. Administration fully responsible for whatever harm may befall Dr. Abu-Marzuq.

The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, added: This step is viewed as a new U.S. blow to our people and their mujahid movement, Hamas, which is launching a legitimate struggle against the Zionist occupation and which is also leading our people in their jihad to attain their legitimate rights and defeat the occupation.

The continuing detention of Dr. Abu-Marzuq will add to the anger of the peoples of the Arab and Islamic world — an anger which is raging against the United States and its hostile policy — because Hamas enjoys the support of these peoples, as well as the advocates of freedom throughout the world and because it expresses these people's aspirations by confronting the Zionist aggression to liberate Jerusalem and al-Aqsa Mosque, in addition to what Dr. Abu-Marzuq represents as an Islamic leader who occupies an important status on the Arab and Islamic levels.

The statement, issued by the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, adds: Hamas appeals to all the friendly countries, as well as organizations and bodies defending human rights and supporting the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, to denounce this step and to quickly press the U.S. Administration for an immediate release of Dr. Abu-Marzuq.

Hamas, which has never harmed the United States or its interests and which has confined its struggle to the Zionist enemy and its oppressive machine inside Palestine, urges the U.S. Administration to reconsider its step and to quickly release Dr. Abu-Marzuq.

Concluding, the statement says: We, in Hamas, are following the situation closely and we will take the necessary measures in light of developments.

[Signed] The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas

### Amman, Damascus Representatives Comment

*JN2907153895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The U.S. Embassy to Israel has asked Israeli and Palestinian security services to confirm a report on the abduction of two Americans in Gaza Strip today to ensure the release of Masu Abu-Marzuq, who is currently held in the United States.

Representatives of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] in Amman and Damascus and representatives of other rejectionist organizations today asked the United States to immediately and unconditionally release Abu-Marzuq.

### Spokesman Discusses Case

*NC3007192795 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[Telephone interview with Ibrahim Ghawshah, official spokesman for Hamas, by Jihad al-'Idan; place and date not given; from the "News and Reports" feature — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [al-'Idan] What is the motive behind the Musa Abu—Marzuq case at this particular time?

[Ghawshah] Musa Abu-Marzuq was on a regular visit to the United States, similar to one he made seven months ago without being harassed. That an issue is being made out of his current visit proves that the Zionist entity and the U.S. Administration are orchestrating a scheme to tighten the noose around the Palestinian mujahidin. This reflects remarks by Warren Christopher some time ago that the U.S. Administration will deny succor and shelter to these people. Abu-Marzuq's detention falls within the context of denying shelter to him, meaning that Musa Abu-Marzuq will not be permitted to settle in the United States, where he lived for over 14 years.

[Al-'Idan] What is the reaction of the Palestinian masses and the Islamic forces and factions to this occurrence?

[Ghawshah] Reaction is growing. Many Islamic and national movements and several Muslim countries have issued statements declaring support for Abu—Marzuq and denouncing his arrest. The coalition of Palestinian forces also issued a statement expressing solidarity with Dr. Abu-Marzuq. As solidarity with him grows, Palestinian and Zionist intelligence services have tried to disseminate a report that two U.S. nationals were kidnapped in the Gaza Strip. Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] has denied this report offhand. The rumor was designed to deflate the campaign of solidarity with Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq.

[Al-'Idan] The [Palestinian] Self-Rule Authority has declared that the Abu—Marzuq issue concerns it. What is your comment?

[Ghawshah] We believe that this authority, which is playing the role of a compliant servant of the Zionist occupation authorities, is not satisfied with imprisoning dozens, indeed hundreds, of prominent Islamic movement members. Its appetite has grown and it wants to place Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq in its prisons, where he will join brothers Dr. Mahmud al-Zahhar, Shaykh Ahmad Bahr, Salamah al-Safadi, and others. Those who really deserve to be put on trial are the ones who made concessions over sacred Palestinian territory, not those who wish to defend every inch of it.

[Al-'Idan] The Zionist newspaper HA'ARETZ has alleged that it is likely Dr. Abu-Marzuq will be deported to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. What do you know about this?

[Ghawshah] It is not wise to predict what actions the U.S. Administration will take. There are several possibilities. One is that it might make him return to the country from which he came, that is, the UAE. But this will take time. Another likelihood is for the U.S. Administration to detain him for a long time on U.S. territory. A third, but dangerous possibility, is to hand him over to the Zionist administration.

[Al-'Idan] Yitzhaq Rabin is voicing fears about Islamic attacks. What do Rabin's fears signify?

[Ghawshah] Jihad operations in Palestine are inseparably linked with the Zionist occupation. Wherever there is Zionist occupation and settlements, the Palestinian people's jihad cannot be stopped. This jihad has been going on for decades. Only the struggler and believer Palestinian youths can decide whether the jihad will continue. This makes us see that Rabin cannot rest, because he does not believe resistance operations will be stopped. The Zionist administration will find great relief if, God forbid, it can stop the resistance and jihad program and, through the Palestinian Authority, contain the struggler Islamic movements. Here lies the danger. The struggler Islamic movements must always be alert to the conspiracies against them. The moment the resistance and jihad program is halted, this will mean a Zionist victory over the Palestinian people, God forbid.

[Al-'Idan] How do you view the Tunis Palestinian meeting and what do you expect it to do?

[Ghawshah] I believe you are referring to the meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee. According to some reports, the Tunis meeting will be postponed. Apparently, the Palestinian Authority chairman wants to postpone the meeting until after the negotiations that resumed in the Zionist city of Elat today and that they expect to complete in a week or a little more. They want to hold the Tunis meeting after concluding what they describe as the agreement over the second part of the Oslo agreement.

[Al-'Idan] Thank you very much for granting this important and useful interview.

[Ghawshah] You are welcome.

### Palestinian Alliance Demands Abu-Marzuq Release

*JN2907180195 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Statement by the Alliance of Palestinian Forces on the detention of Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In a serious and provocative step, the U.S. authorities detained Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, on Tuesday, 25 July 1995 after he arrived in the United States with members of his family on a private visit to arrange for the study of his sons. Most of his sons were born in the United States when their father was preparing for a doctorate degree in engineering from the U.S. universities and hold U.S. citizenship. Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq also has permanent residence there.

The Alliance of Palestinian Forces strongly denounces and condemns this unjustified step, especially since Dr. Abu-Marzuq arrived in the United States legally, and did not do anything in violation of U.S. law.

While calling on the U.S. Administration to immediately release Dr. Abu—Marzuq, the Alliance of Palestinian Forces warns against any attempt to respond to possible requests by the occupying Zionist entity and holds the U.S. Administration fully responsible for any harm which may befall one of the member of the alliance, namely, Dr. Abu-Marzuq.

This step is a new U.S. blow to our people and their struggler and mujahid forces which wage a legitimate struggle and have a sacred right to resist the Zionist occupation of Palestine.

The continuing detention of Dr. Abu-Marzuq will increase the anger and indignation of our Palestinian people, their struggler and mujahid forces, the peoples of the Arab and Islamic worlds, and all the free men of the world, against the United States and its hostile policy.

The Alliance of Palestinian Forces appeals to all fraternal and friendly states and to all organizations and committees defending human rights and supporting the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, to denounce this step and to take urgent action to pressure the U.S. Administration to immediately release Dr. Abu-Marzuq.

[Signed] The Alliance of Palestinian Forces

### PFLP-GC Urges U.S. To Let Abu-Marzuq Go

*JN2907173495 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jul 95*

["Text" of PFLP-GC on the detention of Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq by U.S. authorities; date not given — read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] While the U.S. Administration is bragging about human rights and is always trying to polish its image, which contradicts reality, it does not, on the other hand, stop from violating the rights of an entire people. It enacts laws which suit its hostile policies and devotes all its potential to conclude suspicious deals behind the backs of people just like what happened in its sponsorship of the Oslo conspiracy.

In the course of its pursuit of strugglers, its hostility against nationalists, and its accusations of terrorism against mujahidin and strugglers, the U.S. authorities detained Musa Abu-Marzuq, chairman of Hamas Movement Political Bureau, even though he did not hide his identity. Indeed, he arrived in the United States in a legitimate way on a visit dealing with the studies of his sons, who carry U.S. citizenship.

We in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC] consider the detention of Dr. Abu-Marzuq an encroachment on one of the mujahidin as well as on our strugglers. It reflects a Zionist desire and a response to it and to all those conspiring against our people. This is a terrorist act coordinated among the Oslo parties. After Dr. Abu-Marzuq was deported from Jordan in response to this desire, the U.S. bodies are now playing their role.

We call on the U.S. Administration to release Dr. Abu-Marzuq and to stop these methods, which put the United States in a true and continuous confrontation with our people.

We urge all international organizations and all the free people of the world to condemn this act which violates the simplest of human values. Moreover, we call for the exertion of appropriate forms of pressure to release mujahid Abu—Marzuq. We also remind the U.S. Administration that our people have a memory that does not die.

[Signed] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command

### Asks No Conditions, Restrictions

*NC3007180195 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC] led by Ahmad Jibril issued a statement today asking the U.S. Government to release Musa Abu- Marzuq, head of the political bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement in Palestine—Hamas, without conditions or restrictions. While the statement condemned the arrest of Abu-Marzuq, it called on liberated people everywhere and international organizations to condemn this cowardly measure.

### Kanafani Denies PLO Executive Committee To Meet

*JN2907185495 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1810 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Interview with Marwan Kanafani, adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, by radio correspondent Yusuf al-Qazzaz; place not given — live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [al-Qazzaz] Good evening, Marwan.

[Kanafani] Good evening.

[Al-Qazzaz] It has been reported that the Fatah Central Committee and the PLO Executive Committee will hold meetings tomorrow?

[Kanafani] I admit that I made statements to this effect, but my statements were misunderstood. I apologize for this and I say that the issue of the appropriate venue and date is still being discussed, particularly since the Palestinian-Israeli talks will resume tomorrow. So I believe that after tomorrow's round of talks we will have more information about the coming meeting.

[Al-Qazzaz] So, Mr. Marwan Kanafani, the meeting was postponed, but was not canceled?

[Kanafani] It was postponed because of the issue of the talks, and the presence of all members so we will have a good view of what the results will be. [passage omitted]

### Cabinet Discusses Upcoming Elat Talks

*JN2907145495 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1145 GMT 29 July 95*

[Telephone interview with al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, secretary general of the Palestinian Presidency in Gaza, by Ibrahim Milhim; from "Today's Events" program — live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Milhim] Abu-al-'Abd [al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim]: Good afternoon.

['Abd-al-Rahim] Good afternoon, brother Ibrahim.

[Milhim] What are the most important topics discussed during today's meeting?

['Abd-al-Rahim] The most important topics discussed today were the latest developments pertaining to the negotiations due to start in Elat tomorrow, Sunday. The brother president presented a thorough review of the outstanding bones of contention between the two sides, particularly with regard to the redeployment of Israeli troops outside populated areas in the West Bank, the deployment of the Palestinian National Security Forces ahead of the general elections, and the second redeployment of Israeli troops to specific and agreed locations in the aftermath of elections in accordance with the Declaration of Principles. In this regard, His Excellency the president stressed the need to reach an agreement on all aspects of the interim agreement, including the water issue and completing the redeployment of Israeli troops outside all populated areas in the West Bank in order to pave the way for elections. Moreover, His Excellency the president touched on the new offensive being waged by the Israeli authorities, which took the form of land confiscations under the pretext that these authorities need circuit roads to facilitate the redeployment. In this regard, the Palestinian National Authority would like to assert its rejection of the Israeli measures regarding the construction of circuit roads and the confiscation of Palestinian citizens' property for this purpose without reaching an agreement with us in this regard beforehand.

Additionally, the Council of Ministers has been informed of the changes, transfers, pensioning, and other administrative measures the Palestinian Ministry of Education has taken. In this regard, the Council of Ministers of the Palestinian National Authority has congratulated our students who have completed the secondary education exams and obtained Palestinian General Secondary Education Certificates for the first time. The Council admires our educational apparatuses for the efforts they have made for the past year to create the requirements of success for our students so they may contribute toward the building of a Palestinian future on our soil under a Palestinian state, which will have Jerusalem as its capital.

Moreover, the Council endorsed the agreement signed with the U.S. Agency for International Development to treat sewage water in the city of Gaza, which involves the use of $40 million. The Ministry of Local Government has been assigned the task of monitoring and addressing the issue of construction licenses and construction violations in the West Bank. All ministries and institutions will observe a holiday on the anniversary of the birth of Prophet Muhammad on 12 Rabi' al-Awwal, corresponding to 8 August. May we have happy returns of the occasion, when our holy Jerusalem will be liberated, God willing. A decision to activate the work of the Public Investment Corporation has been made. His Excellency the president has been authorized to appoint a chairman for this corporation this week in order to facilitate the work of investors and contribute to production, the building of the homeland, and job creation. Other decisions regarding the Housing Bank have also been made. This week, the Housing Bank bill will be endorsed. A ministerial committee has been created for this purpose. This committee comprises the minister of housing, the minister of finance, the minister of economy, the minister of planning, the minister of justice, and the director general of the Housing Bank. The aim of this committee is to allow this bank to start business as soon as possible. The conferees also touched on certain administrative issues with the aim of improving performance in all other government institutions.

[Milhim] The negotiations will be resumed near Elat, Mr. al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim. Should we expect an agreement soon?

['Abd-al-Rahim] This is contingent upon the Israeli side and upon the removal of the obstacles. The security obsession should not be an obstruction precluding an agreement.

[Milhim] It has been said that you have agreed to defer the discussions on the water issue. Is this true?

['Abd-al-Rahim] Thus far, this issue will continue to be negotiated. We are seeking our water rights. As I have said in the beginning, we are insisting on redeployment, and on the restoration of all our rights, including our water rights. His Excellency the president also touched on his France visit. He commended the talks he held with French President Jacques Chirac, the speaker of the French National Assembly, French Prime Minister Alain Juppe, and the French foreign minister. His Excellency the president lauded the strong ties binding us to friendly France. His Excellency the president also said that the French officials are willing to continue their efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and to contribute toward the building of the Palestinian homeland. Toward that end, France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the European Investment Bank will meet in early September to start an effort aimed at building a port in Gaza Strip on the Mediterranean. This will be a Palestinian port.

[Milhim] Let us return to the issue of redeployment, Mr. al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim. Will the military checkpoints currently deployed in Jericho and on the borders between cities remain once the redeployment is completed?

['Abd-al-Rahim] Of course not. There is a basic principle that has to be upheld with regard to the redeployment. The Palestinian citizens must feel that a new element has been introduced into their lives. They must feel that the occupation has begun to be dismantled. Many obstacles and obstructions will be removed, God willing.

[Milhim] What about settlement activities in the village of al-Khidr? Israeli bulldozers are working there although the Israeli Government decided that there should be no such activities there?

['Abd-al-Rahim] These activities are being carried out by a group that aims to destroy the peace process and scuttle any progress that could materialize on the Palestinian-Israeli track of negotiations. If the Israeli Government and the Israeli Army provide any protection to these settlers, we condemn this and ask the Israeli Government to halt this new settlement offensive, which runs counter to its pledges not to build new settlements, expand existing settlements, or build circuit roads in the absence of an agreement with the Palestinian side. If the Palestinian side deems such activities to be useless, such endeavors must be brought to a halt.

[Milhim] With regard to the elections, should we expect them to be held before the end of the year?

['Abd-al-Rahim] The whole thing is contingent upon the next round of negotiations that will be held in the next two weeks. If the obstacles and obstructions standing in the way of redeployment are removed, and if the Israeli Government abandons its security obsession or nightmare, as it is called, then we can say that the elections could be held before the end of this year. Nonetheless, if some generals continue to create such obstacles and obstructions, then additional time will be needed.

[Milhim] Al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, secretary general of the Presidency, thank you.

['Abd-al-Rahim] You are most welcome.

## 'Urayqat Notes Gap Between Palestinians, Israelis

*NC2907135595 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0510 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Telephone interview with Sa'ib 'Urayqat, minister of local government in the Palestinian Authority and chief Palestinian negotiator, in Jerusalem, by Ramadan Husayn in Cairo; date not given; from the "Dialogue from Afar" program—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Husayn] Dr. 'Urayqat, we welcome you to the Voice of the Arabs.

['Urayqat] Thank you.

[Husayn] [Words indistinct] in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations and the Tel Aviv incident's effects on these talks?

['Urayqat] Let me say that when Israel halted the negotiations, there was a gap between the two sides. The gap involves disagreements over four issues. The first one is the redeployment concept. The disagreements concern the concepts, not the phrasing. You know that redeployment means the Israeli forces will evacuate all the populated areas in the West Bank. This will be an irreversible movement in one direction. Palestinian forces are to be deployed and elections held. Later, further redeployment of Israeli forces to specific military locations will be carried out. Another disagreement was over the participation of Jerusalem's residents in the elections. The third issue pertains to the release of the Palestinian detainees from Israeli jails. The fourth issue concerns the water resources. The Israeli position on this issue has been politically unrealistic. They said: Let us keep things as they are and the Palestinians must search for additional water sources if they want more water. I believe that when we return to the talks tomorrow, we will find the same attitudes. There is a gap. We expect the Israelis to exploit the Ramat Gan bus bombing to intensify their stance on negotiations, use more excuses to procrastinate, and alter the texts of the provisions agreed upon and signed in Washington to serve their own interests. I believe this will pose a new obstacle to the peace process.

[Husayn] Several days ago there were Israeli statements saying that the two delegations have completed about three-fourths of the agreement. How true are these statements?

['Urayqat] There is practically no agreement. We are seeking a full agreement that will be called the interim agreement. It will have seven annexes pertaining to redeployment, the elections, security affairs, economic issues, the transfer of powers, the release of Palestinian political and security detainees from Israeli jails, and finally legal issues. The Israelis are trying to exploit the time factor and use deadlines as a sword over our heads. They will say: We have completed this part here and that part there so let us sign what we have agreed upon and later we will discuss the unresolved issues.

We will not accept this. We want a full agreement. We do not want to leave any unresolved issues that will stand between us and the negotiations pertaining to the permanent status, negotiations scheduled to begin on 4 May 1996. I believe the Israelis must understand that what we want is to complete all the provisions of the interim agreement. This agreement should not be subject to piecemeal treatment or leave out unresolved issues, such as the detainees, Hebron, or water issues. This will only complicate things. It is time for the Israeli Government to make a firm political decision to implement what was agreed upon in Washington without hesitation, procrastination, or altering the text of the agreement signed in Washington.

[Husayn] Dr. 'Urayqat, has it been decided that the negotiations will be held in Israel from now on? Is there any uproar over the venue of the talks?

['Urayqat] Since the Washington agreement was signed, we have held our negotiations in Cairo. It was there that we concluded the Gaza-Jericho agreements. We also held talks there on the elections for over 12 months. In Cairo we held talks on the transfer of powers. In Cairo the Palestinian-Israeli Higher Liaison Committee met. But it appears Israel is insisting that the negotiations should not be held in Cairo, for reasons that we all know. They have to do with the opening of the Israeli nuclear dossier and the consistent Egyptian support for Arab rights in general and Palestinian rights in particular. The Israelis wanted to move the negotiations to Europe or the United States. But ultimately we said we will not cause a problem over the venue. Although our first option was to continue to hold the negotiations under the patronage of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the talks will now be held on the Dead Sea shore near Elat.

[Husayn] What is required now is an Israeli decision on issues on which there are gaps between the two sides. Is a summit expected between President 'Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin before the coming round?

['Urayqat] I believe no summit will be held. The summit is not a goal in and of itself. As you know, several meetings have been held between President 'Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin. The Israeli side realizes what it is required to do. The issue needs Israeli political decisions. If it wants to continue the peace process, the Israeli Government must prove this, not in words or in public relations activity, but by making decisions commensurate with the Declaration of Principles. We are not in the process of signing a new agreement or finding new components for a new agreement; we are in the process of finding a mechanism for implementing the Declaration of Principles. The Israeli Government realizes that its procrastination and its attempt to divide or fragment the agreement will fail. Therefore, the Israeli Government must make political decisions to bridge the gap. The gap is caused by Israel. Israel is procrastinating. Israel is obstructing. On the ground Israel continues the policy of colonization and sequestration of land and other practices that do not need to be mentioned now but are known to the world. All these practices place the peace process in a difficult and unsuitable position for those who really want to complete the peace talks, implement the interim agreement as soon as possible, and reach the phase of the final talks in May 1996.

[Husayn] How will you react if things remain unchanged after the coming round of Palestinian-Israeli talks?

['Urayqat] President 'Arafat has held extensive contacts. He held contacts with President Mubarak and other Arab leaders. He is in touch with the United States and Russia—the cosponsors of the peace process. He is in touch with EU states, which are real partners in the peace process, especially with regard to the elections. We say that what is important is the substance and totality of the next agreement. We are not very interested in the date on which the agreement will be signed. The issue is not that we need more time. There is a need for political decisions by the Israeli Government. Ultimately, this will dictate the success or failure of the peace process.

[Husayn] Does this mean the Palestinian side is not interested in the time factor?

['Urayqat] No, the time factor is very important, but we will not allow Israel to use the time factor to control us. We do not want what happened to the Cairo agreement to happen again. As you know, the issues left outstanding in the Cairo agreement—such as safe passage and the movement of goods and individuals—remain pending, despite scores of meetings. We will not allow this to happen again. Right now, we are interested in the substance and totality of the agreement and its compatibility with the Declaration of Principles so that we will reach the final phase of talks no later than May 1996.

### Settlers Attempt To 'Infiltrate' Orient House

*JN3007105595 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0900 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[Report by Muhammad 'Abd-Rabbuh in Jerusalem]

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1000 today, a group of Jewish extremists attempted to force their way into Orient House as Faysal al-Husayni, official in charge of Jerusalem in the Palestinian National Authority, arrived at his office there. However, al-Husayni's guards foiled the attempt, resisted them, and closed the main gate in their faces.

Following this abortive attempt, an altercation ensued between the Orient House guards on the one hand and the settlers and Israeli border guards on the other because the latter insisted on arresting Mustafa 'Ulayyan, one of al—Husayni's personal guards. Large forces from the police and Israeli border guards were rushed to the scene, closing off the area and transforming it into a military zone, preventing citizens from entering.

It has been reported that an Israeli order to remove the settlers from the area in front of Orient house has been agreed upon following the escalation of settler attacks on people in the area. The order is expected to be implemented within the next few hours.

Late last night, two Jewish settlers attempted to infiltrate Orient House from the Palestinian National Theater side. However, the Orient House guards foiled the attempt and resisted the infiltrators, who were arrested by the Israeli police and later released.

Yesterday's attacks by hundreds of settlers in the Wadi al-Jawz and Orient House areas caused heavy material damage to people's houses. Clashes between the people and the attacking settlers continued until the early hours of this morning.

## Arab-Israeli Talks

### Israeli-Palestinian Peace Talks Resume in Elat

#### Talks Previewed

*TA2807151495 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The talks between Israel and the Palestinians will resume in Elat on Sunday [30 July] and last about a week. After that, each delegation will hold consultations with its superiors, after which it will be decided where and when the talks will continue. Another meeting between Foreign Minister Peres and PLO leader 'Arafat might take place in Egypt toward the end of next week, our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports. The Elat talks will focus on four issues: security, elections, transfer of powers, and the drafting of the agreement. Our correspondent notes that on defense, the two main problems are Hebron and the security arrangements in the rural areas of Judaea and Samaria. On elections, the issues that remain unresolved are the participation of East Jerusalemites in the elections and the size of the autonomous council. On the transfer of powers, the main problems are in the fields of infrastructure: water, land, and electricity.

A political source said that if the Palestinians are interested in holding the elections by the end of the year the agreement has to be concluded by mid—August.

#### Negotiators Begin Talks

*TA3107053595 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At the Patio Hotel in Elat, Israeli and Palestinian negotiators will today continue talks begun last night. The issue of the Palestinian prisoner release is due to be high on the agenda today. Few details have emerged on the first session, which began at 9 PM and ended at midnight. Outside the hotel, several right-wing demonstrators protested against the resumption of negotiations, which Israel suspended after last Monday's terrorist attack in Ramat Gan.

Israel's chief negotiator Uri Savir said he believes an agreement on the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] redeployment in the West Bank can be reached in August, to allow the Palestinians to hold elections by the end of the year.

Palestinian negotiator Abu-'Ala [Ahmad Quray'] said the talks could conclude in days or weeks. He said the Palestinians are meeting Israeli concerns for security, but Israel must meet Palestinian concerns for land. Abu-'Ala said the Palestinians had rejected an Israeli proposal to put off discussion on the division of water — one of the thorniest issues in the talks — until final status negotiations.

[Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 0405 GMT on 31 July carries a related report by Yoni Ben-Menahem, who adds that "in an interview with Qol Yisra'el, Palestinian negotiator Sa'ib 'Urayqat said no time limit has been set for the talks, and they will continue until the end of the week at least. There is no detailed time schedule, he said, and everyone understands the need to conclude an agreement expeditiously. He added that the sides are still discussing the four main points: water, redeployment, elections, and the release of security prisoners." Ben-Menahem adds that 'Urayqat said that "before elections can be held, the Civil Administration and military government in the territories should be disbanded. For that reason, an agreement must be reached quickly."]

Another PLO official said negotiators discussing the transfer of civil authority in the West Bank will resume talks in Cairo on Thursday. The Israeli Cabinet is due to hold a special session on Wednesday to approve the hand-over of eight areas of civil powers to the Palestinians in Judaea and Samaria. The Palestinians have asked for the signing ceremony on the transfer of civil authority to be held in Cairo.

## Beilin, Sha'th Discuss Economic Planning

*TA3007161695 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 95 p A4*

[Report by Tzvi Zrahya]

[FBIS Translated Text] Israel will cooperate with the Palestinian Authority [PA] in the sphere of economic planning and in the planning of joint projects. This was concluded in a meeting held two days ago by Economy and Planning Minister Yosi Beilin and Nabil Sha'th, in charge of economic planning in the PA. The two-hour meeting at Beilin's bureau in Tel Aviv was also attended by Sufyan Abu-Zayidah, the head of the PA's Israel desk.

Beilin and Sha'th agreed to coordinate Israel's and the PA's economic planning activity. The sides agreed to hold a joint seminar for representatives of the two ministries on industrial planning up to the years 2010-2020. PA representatives will shortly participate in various economic training courses in Israel. Courses in statistics, computers, economic planning, and administration will be held at the Hebrew University's School of Agriculture in Rehovot. In addition, a group of PA workers will stay in Israel for a couple of weeks and closely follow the operation of the National and Economic Planning Authority at the Ministry of Economy and Planning.

A meeting of officials from the two ministries will be held next week for preparing the Amman conference, slated to be held in October 1995. In this conference the region's Arab countries, Israel, and the United States will discuss economic cooperation between the Middle East countries.

In addition, Israel and the PA will shortly submit to the EU joint development plans for joint electricity grids, in view of the EU's decision to allocate $10 billion in grants and loans for projects in the region. This issue will be discussed in the Barcelona conference, to be attended by the EU countries, in November 1995.

Following the meeting, Sha'th invited Beilin to hold his first visit in the PA. It was agreed that such a meeting will be held in the near future. During the meeting, Sha'th said he is in favor of immediately starting to discuss the final settlement after the interim agreement with the PLO is signed, something that is expected to happen soon. Sha'th believes we should not wait for the final settlement until May 1996, as stipulated in the Declaration of Principles.

## Algeria

### Exiled FIS Leader Condemns Paris Metro Attack

*LD2807184195 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1800 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] While the GIA [Armed Islamic Group] is more or less implicitly being held responsible for the Paris metro attack, how are the leaders of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] reacting? We telephoned one of the leaders of this Islamic movement in exile in America. You will hear him. Anour Haddam condemns this attack on the RER [long-distance metro], and above all, he sees a provocation by the army in power in Algiers:

[Begin Haddam recording] We can only condemn every terrorist act. We are sure that our brothers of the mujahidin are not behind such an act of terrorism. They have clearly said that our war takes place on Algerian territory. That the hand of the Algerian secret service is in — is behind this attack would not surprise us. We hope French justice will throw light on this matter as on the murder of [Imam Abdelbaki] Sahraoui in Paris. It is time that the international community realized the terrorist nature of this authority in power in Algeria. It is time to help the Algerian people get rid of this military junta which is in power and to allow the Algerian people to freely chose its social system and political authority. [end recording]

### Islamic Group Burns Down Prestigious Hotel

*LD3007152995 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Algeria the Hotel El Kaid in Bou Saada, one of the most prestigious tourist establishments in the south of the country, was completely destroyed late Wednesday [26 July] night. This news was published today in EL WATAN. According to the paper, about 20 armed persons surrounded the hotel and left two bombs. It is not known if there were any casualties. The attack has been blamed on an armed Islamic group. [passage omitted]

### Security Services Say 20 'Terrorists' Killed

*LD2907195095 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The security services announced today that their forces had eliminated 20 terrorists following search operations in the provinces of Algiers, Constantine, Tissemsilt, Blida, Msila, Boumerdes, and Jijel. The security forces also recovered firearms and hand grenades during these operations.

### Zeroual Issues Invitations for Election Talks

*LD2907202895 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Liamine Zeroual sent out invitations today to personalities, parties, and organizations to participate in talks on the establishment of an independent committee to monitor the elections. These talks will begin on 12 August. The Presidency today issued a statement that said that in the course of the talks held last March and April by the head of state with the political faction and the civilian society, the head of state announced his agreement in principle regarding the establishment of an independent committee to monitor the election. On this occasion, the head of state also pointed out that following the conclusion of the revision of the electoral law, he will embark on talks concerning this committee with the sides that intend to participate in the presidential election that will take place before the end of this year.

Within this framework, President Liamine Zeroual today sent out letters to personalities, political parties, and civilian organizations inviting them to participate in the talks that will be held from 12 August. These talks will deal with both the subject of establishing an independent committee to monitor the election and other practical aspects relating to the elections, including their date. This invitation has gone out to: Belaid Abdelsalam, Ahmed Bencherif, Rabah Bitat, Abdelaziz Boutaflika, Maoloud Hamrouche, Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, and Redha Malek.

It was also addressed to the leaders of the following political parties: The secretary general of the Socialist Forces Front, the leader of the Algerian Renewal Party, the secretary general of the FLN [National Liberation Front], the Secretary General of the RCD [Rally for Culture and Democracy], the coordinator of the Movement for Democracy in Algeria, the leader of Ettahadi, the leader of MAJD [Algerian Movement for Justice and Development], the leader of the Islamic Ennahda Movement, the leader of the PNSD [National Party for Solidarity and Development], the leader of the HAMAS [Islamic Society Movement] Movement, the leader of the Social Liberial Party, and the leader of the Algerian Democratic Movement for Renewal.

The invitation was also extended to the following national organizations: The secretary general of the National Moudjahedin Organization, the secretary general of the UGTA [Algerian General Workers Union], the secretary general of the National Association of Algerian Farmers, the secretary general of the National Organization of Martyrs' Sons, the national official in charge of the Coordination of the Martyrs' Sons, the chairman of the Federation of Martyrs' Sons, and the secretary general of the Organization of the Sons of Moudjahedin.

In addition to this, and in order to guarantee the good progress of these talks, the head of state has requested those with whom he intends to have the talks to inform him in writing before 6 August of their points of view regarding the independent committee for monitoring the election and any other questions they want to raise in connection with the organization of the presidential election.

On the other hand, we ought to point out that according to the Constitution, nomination for the presidential election is the right of every citizen who is able to meet the conditions specified in Article 70 of the Constitution and Article 108 of the revised Electoral Law. In addition to this, the independent committee for monitoring the election should include the representatives of all those who have been nominated for the presidential election. Therefore, any individual intent on standing in these election and who so far has not received an invitation to attend the aforementioned talks should contact the office of the Presidency.

### Government Examines Draft 1996 Finance Law

*LD3007235995 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi today chaired the cabinet meeting devoted to the examination of the draft finance law for 1996, especially the section which contains taxation measures, customs, state property, and finance.

The draft finance law for 1996 was presented by the minister-delegate to the minister of finance in charge of the budget. The draft sets out a number of objectives: continuation of the implementation of the reforms contained in the government's program for the transitional period which should be embodied through rebalancing the budget; launch of process aimed at forming a surplus to help finance economic activities; completion of legal arrangements to lay down a framework for economic reforms with the aim of boosting national production; consolidation of structural reforms which aim at the promotion of a permanent revitalization of economic growth through reducing inflation, strengthening the currency, and giving more attention to some high-priority sectors such as housing, agriculture and small and medium-size companies.

In this respect the proposed measures, which were examined by the cabinet, aim at the continuation of the efforts exerted for a greater degree of transparency; giving the taxation system a greater degree of flexibility through the broadening of value-added tax and areas of its application; continuation of taxation reforms through rewriting the law of excise stamp; making the necessary additional amendments with the aim of simplifying and reducing taxation and customs procedures in the light of experience and in consultation with the representatives of workers and employers; supporting housing, communications, and handicrafts and the underprivileged sections of the society, integrating the disabled into society through tax reductions; improving and protecting national production, promoting non-hydrocarbon exports through tax incentives.

After elaborate discussions the cabinet decided to expand this draft law with a view to re-examining it in the budget slot at a subsequent cabinet meeting.

### Joint Statement on Mauritanian Chief's Visit

*LD2607230795 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Mauritanian president's visit culminated in a joint Algerian-Mauritanian statement which specifically said that, on reviewing bilateral relations, Presidents Liamine Zeroual and Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya noted with great satisfaction the excellent level these relations have reached and stressed their firm determination to consolidate and expand them to serve the two countries' interests and to meet the aspirations of the two brotherly peoples.

Souad Slimi has more details on areas of cooperation in the joint statement:

[Slimi] The two presidents commended the intensive contact between the two countries, which has become a good example for exchanging views and consultation on all the issues of mutual concern.

They stressed their interest in continuing the implementation of the decisions made at the 10th session of the Greater Joint Commission held in Algiers on 18 and 19 April 1994. On that occasion, a comprehensive assessment was made of the outcome of cooperation and the extent to which joint projects in various fields had been implemented. Many decisions were made on consolidating existing joint projects and ways of keeping them in line with the economic requirements of the two countries. In this context, the two sides agreed to hold the 11th session of the Greater Joint Commission before the end of this year in Nouakchott.

At the Maghreb level, the two presidents blessed the important strides made by the union in the course of consolidating its structures, achieving its strategic objectives, and drawing executive plans to reach them. They stressed the need to implement the agreements signed with a view to achieving economic integration in the Arab Maghreb and removing all the efforts that prevent the establishment of economic union and true Maghreb integration. His Excellency President Taya expressed his appreciation of the significant steps made under Algerian leadership which have distinguished the progress of the Arab Maghreb Union [UMA] and the positive results achieved in that area.

The two presidents stressed their determination to continue to support the UMA formation in view of its being the ideal way to rise to the challenges of international developments and fulfill the aspirations of the Maghreb peoples for progress, strength, security, and stability. They reaffirmed their strong commitment and determination to intensify efforts and coordination in their endeavors to consolidate adherence to the cultural and spiritual constituents of the two fraternal peoples, away from fanaticism and in line with the Islamic spirit of tolerance.

The two sides also stressed the need to combat all manifestations of terrorism which are contrary to the principles of our true religion and the morals and traditions of our Arab and Islamic societies. In this context, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the code of practice adopted by the Organization of Islamic Conference regarding the phenomena of violence and terrorism and their condemnation of them in all their forms.

After reviewing the importance of continuing the dialogue between the UMA states and Europe within the framework of five-plus-five and five-plus-15, the two presidents reaffirmed their firm stance regarding the participation of all members of the two groups, and the need to make the Mediterranean a sea of security, peace, and cooperation with a view to promoting a partnership between the two sides and achieving the development, stability, and security of all the concerned parties.

In the context of preparations to convene the European-Mediterranean conference, to be held in Barcelona on 27 and 28 November, the two presidents stressed the need for prior coordination of the positions of the UMA states with regard to the conference in order to come up with a unified stance which takes into consideration the UMA common interests.

Regarding the crisis between the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and some Western states, the two presidents reaffirmed their solidarity with and their standing by the brotherly Libyan people in their firm steadfastness while facing the measures imposed on them. They recalled the negative repercussions of the crisis on the progress of the UMA and demanded that a just solution to the issue be reached; one that protects the honor of the brotherly Libyan people and is in line with international legitimacy, particularly since Libya has expressed its readiness to respond to the relevant UN resolutions. In this context, the two sides urged the UN Security Council to take into consideration the objective proposals contained in the Arab League's resolutions on this issue.

The two sides also reviewed the Western Sahara problem and stressed the importance of implementing the UN resolutions on this issue with a view to finding a peaceful and just solution by organizing a free and honest referendum in a way that guarantees security and stability in the region. The two sides stressed the importance they attach to the issue of security, stability and cooperation in the Saharan Sahel region, the need for consultation and coordination between them and the rest of the region's states to deal with everything that may occur in that area, work towards establishing security and stability, and containing disputes and resolving them peacefully.

They stressed the need to support the efforts made in the African arena to contain the existing conflicts and divert efforts toward economic development and social progress.

Regarding the Middle East peace process, the two presidents stressed the need to find a peaceful, just, and comprehensive solution in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolution, in a way that would ensure Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people — including the right to establish their own independent state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The two sides also reviewed the current Arab situation and stressed the need to continue efforts to clear the air among Arab brothers with a view to achieving a serious and responsible Arab reconciliation that would maintain the Arab nations' interests, strengthen their capabilities, and strengthen their standing in all international gatherings.

They also reviewed the grave developments in the Republic of Bosnia—Herzegovina as a result of the savage massacres, mass killings, and ethnic cleansing which the brotherly Bosnian people continue to suffer at the hands of the Serb aggressors, who persist in their defiance of the international community and the resolutions of international legitimacy. While the two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the Bosnian people, they stressed the Bosnian's right to defend themselves and urged the international community to quickly find a just and immediate solution to this issue in implementation of the relevant international resolutions, the resolutions of the Seventh Islamic Summit Conference, and the recommendations by the OIC contact group regarding this issue.

## Egypt

### 'Text' of Mubarak Interview With AL-SIYASAH

*NC2907082095 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 28 Jul 95*

["Text" of interview with President Husni Mubarak by Ahmad al-Jarallah, chief editor of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-SIYASAH; place and date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Jul (MENA)—[al-Jarallah] From an emotional angle, after the Addis Ababa incident, how did you feel as you saw the media furor around you and the people's reactions and attitudes inside and outside Egypt?

[Mubarak] I have not changed my mind since the incident. I was not encumbered or adversely effected. What happened injected new momentum in me. The popular support filled me with various feelings, particularly to continue the march and to double the efforts. The people's feelings were indescribable and spontaneous. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jarallah] It has been said that if the assassination attempt had succeeded, it would have created a vacuum or power struggle that would have dragged the country into a whirlpool.

[Mubarak] We have a Constitution. It specifically explains how the transfer of power takes place. The transfer of power mechanism is outlined in the Constitution and it cannot be contradicted. According to the Constitution, when a president is gone, the People's Assembly speaker assumes power for 60 days. During this period, a new president is elected. If the People's Assembly is dissolved or its term is expired, the Constitution stipulates that the chief of the Constitutional Court assumes power. It is the same as in France.

[Al-Jarallah] Since the Addis Ababa incident, why have you been pressured to appoint a vice president?

[Mubarak] The transfer of power is one thing and the appointment of a vice president is another. There is no connection between the appointment of a vice president and the transfer of power.

[Al-Jarallah] Some intellectuals describe you as a leader who keeps power in a close grasp, and say your democracy is based on the expression, "say what you want, I'll do what I want." Please comment.

[Mubarak] This view is far from reality and logic. Some people are living in the past. Democracy is a practice. For example, consider my experience in the Army, where democracy was used to make decisions. A commander does not make a decision until all options are meticulously discussed and consultations are held. I do not make individual decisions. As a civilian, I do not make decisions by myself. I have never done this on public issues. We discuss such issues with the prime minister, the competent ministers, and with experts. On issues of public concern, we put consider public opinion before making a decision. We examine the people's reactions and listen to their comments on such topics. For instance, on housing, food, and taxes, we listen to the people's comments and analyze them. This may take a long time, as the people may discuss their views in newspapers, seminars, or open forums. Then, we refer them to the legislative authority that enacts the relevant laws. I have made only one individual decision; when I assumed power, I released political detainees, including opponents. It was a democratic decision because it showed that no one would be detained for adopting certain trends or views. Note that the big decisions, those relating to the people's interests, are analyzed with experts. Then, I follow up on the discussions and views. The decision is not made until the issues go through the popular, executive, and legislative channels. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, is the government's longevity designed to assure stability or does it show the ruler feels the members of his government are loyal to him and therefore should not be replaced?

[Mubarak] The government's loyalty is to the people, not to me. Remember, 85 ministers have been changed in the four governments and 10 reshuffles since I came to power. The last reshuffle involved 11 ministers. Some people apparently still expect the former game of musical chairs; a new government every six months. These rapid changes caused instability and impeded the decisionmaking process. Of course, the homeland suffered the most from this. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jarallah] You have replaced 85 ministers since you came to power but the prime minister has not changed. This seems to be the main reason why you are asked why the government has not changed.

[Mubarak] Apparently, what they want is change for its own sake or they are still used to old practices. The important thing is not the opinion of a minority but the good of the majority. When I make choices for government posts or for my aides, I do not base my decision on personal considerations but on the concerned individual's competence. Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi has been one of the most productive and competent prime ministers ever. He is a consummate technician and has done well on economic reform.

[Al-Jarallah] Some people are whispering, and some are saying out loud, that the sons of senior officials or ministers have benefited from their fathers' positions.

[Mubarak] Anyone who exploits his father's official position will be taken to account—him and his father. If improper exploitation of position is proved, I will not hesitate to confront the issue, nor will I be too embarrassed to handle it. But there must be proof. The accusations must be more than biased rumors.

[Al-Jarallah] Some people see you as swimming against the tide, meaning that the public believes in one thing but you do another.

[Mubarak] If the tide represents a minority, then I am with the majority. Show me one issue where I swam against the tide. Do you mean replacing the government? I support the majority opinion, which favors implementing the State's plans and stability.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, let's move on to another issue. Some reports say Ethiopia was behind the assassination attempt or at least knew about it. Are they true?

[Mubarak] No, I don't think so. I am making no accusations against Ethiopia. The incident was planned without Ethiopian knowledge. It was planned abroad but carried out in Ethiopia. The investigation is continuing but, in our assessment, the matter is clear. Sudan is 100 percent behind what happened. It gives asylum to terrorism. Terrorism comes from it. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, will there be a war between Egypt and Sudan?

[Mubarak] First, anyone who examines the military balance between Egypt and Sudan will see they cannot be compared. This was recently mentioned in the media. Second, I do not favor war; I have experienced the horrors of war. In Sudan, however, they do not realize the horrors of war. Moreover, who will we fight in Sudan? The Sudanese people? How can we fight our kinsfolk? I am sorry to say the Sudanese people are oppressed by their rulers. Regarding the Hala'ib region, which they have claimed they will turn into a graveyard, I say: A graveyard for whom? Hala'ib is desolate. When I met 'Umar al-Bashir here in Cairo during an OAU summit, he said I deployed two army divisions in Hala'ib. I replied: General, two divisions are 36,000 troops. Do you expect me to deploy such a large number of troops and all their weapons to the desert? Even if you bring your army over, we will not fight.

Al-Bashir then said: You have deployed heavy artillery there.

I replied: You are a military man and know that field artillery needs long supply and logistics lines. Furthermore, why would I deploy artillery there? To strike the desert? The water? Come and see for yourself.

Hala'ib is not the issue. They are using it to cover up their terrorism and their sheltering of extremist elements. Have you forgotten that Carlos [terrorist Carlos the Jackal] was in Sudan?

I will not fight Sudan. However, if the Sudanese rulers persist in their current attitudes, I will use another method.

[Al-Jarallah] Al-Turabi says he once asked you to send millions of Egyptians to cultivate Sudan's well-watered, fertile lands. He says you told him the United States would not allow it. Please comment.

[Mubarak] I do not know this story. Throughout our relationship with it, the United States has not interfered in our domestic affairs. Why would the United States have anything to do with this affair? Furthermore, why don't the Sudanese themselves implement the proposal that al-Turabi alleges he made to us. Al-Turabi has 22 million people; he has enough people. Why would a non-Sudanese want to go to Sudan as it is now? Apparently, al-Turabi wants Egyptians to go to Sudan to nurture more terrorism and extremism. In this climate, Egyptians prefer to stay in their own country and cultivate their own land.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, al-Turabi says Egypt views Sudan as a colony and envies Sudan because it has a prominent Islamic system.

[Mubarak] Al-Turabi must know he is very far from Islam. He distorts Islam's image with his actions. Egypt, the home of al-Azhar, is the country of true Islam.

[Al-Jarallah] Al-Turabi is threatening to use the Nile waters as a weapon. Is this a valid threat?

[Mubarak] The water issue is not subject to threats, one-upsmanship, and children's games. They must stop this game. The Sudanese regime knows it is not able to do anything in this context.

[Al-Jarallah] Al-Turabi says Egypt and Sudan were one country from the time of the pharaohs until the time of Muhammad 'Ali Pasha [19th century Ottoman viceroy of Egypt and founder of a line of kings]. He says Muhammad 'Ali caused Egypt to have colonialist designs and that Egyptian-Sudanese relations will not improve until Egypt abandons them.

[Mubarak] We do not interfere in Sudan's affairs. On the contrary. When 'Umar al-Bashir came to power in Sudan, some people thought that we had helped. Actually, he did not contact or inform us until after he carried out his coup d'etat. We adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Later, we discovered the coup had been engineered by Hasan al-Turabi. But, we never interfered. On the contrary, at one time, the Sudanese asked us for things and we supplied them. I repeat: We never intervened in the Sudanese decisionmaking process. Al-Turabi, however, is a man of complexes. He is deluded because of his hangups.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, some people believe that Sudan provoked the Hala'ib issue to cover up its cooperation with Egyptian extremists and to ease the pressure on them.

[Mubarak] Exactly. Sudan starts up the Hala'ib issue every now and then for its own reasons and to cover up the atrocities of the Sudanese rulers. This time, they exploited the Hala'ib issue to conceal their terrorist activities.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, some people have criticized your decision to require Sudanese nationals to have an entry visa for Egypt. They hope this will not affect Sudanese nationals working abroad because most of them do not support the current regime, but are fugitives from it.

[Mubarak] The visa requirement is temporary. The Sudanese are our brothers and kinsfolk. It will only affect the small group who work for Sudan's National Islamic Front.

[Al-Jarallah] Do Egypt's Islamic groups actually want to apply Islamic teachings or just oppose the government?

[Mubarak] Are the actions carried out by these groups Muslim actions in any way? Is murder a Muslim act? Is theft a Muslim act? These extremist and terrorist groups are doing untold harm to Islam and distorting its image worldwide. Worldwide, Islam is in such a state that all terrorist acts are blamed on Muslims. Consider what happened in the United States after the Oklahoma City bombing. Even the Bosnians are now being attacked because they are Muslims. Terrorist gangs have greatly damaged Islam.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, why do you still refuse to visit Israel?

[Mubarak] I do not refuse to visit Israel. However, things keep turning up and I say to myself: Wait a while.

[Al-Jarallah] Returning to the Addis Ababa incident, will the attack cause you to reduce your visits abroad?

[Mubarak] No. I will travel when it is necessary for the country and the people. However, I will not visit areas that are not secure or where we do not have interests.

[Al-Jarallah] Has the misunderstanding with Saudi Arabia ended? I remember that it was caused by a quarrel between journalists here and there.

[Mubarak] It was a summer cloud and it has passed. Things like this happen sometimes among brothers. They pass quickly. The custodian of the two holy mosques and I know that the historical ties between our countries are deep. I often telephone the custodian of the two holy mosques for consultations. Egypt and Saudi Arabia have a vanguard position in the Arab world. They are pillars of the Arab world. Individual incidents or passing summer clouds cannot affect the strength of Egyptian-Saudi ties. During the recent misunderstanding, I received many telephone calls from Egyptians working in their second homeland, Saudi Arabia. They told me they felt they were among their kinsfolk and were being treated very well. They expressed dismay at the effects of the passing summer cloud, which were short-lived.

[Al-Jarallah] Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said he proposed a security agreement to Egypt. What is the future of this offer?

[Mubarak] The Yemeni president has submitted his plan. We will take time and study it.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, when will the Arabs speak frankly to each other and be reconciled?

[Mubarak] You must ask the Arabs when they will speak frankly to each other. As to reconciliation, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are making intensive efforts in this regard. As I said before, Egypt and Saudi Arabia are pillars of the Arab world and their reconciliation efforts on the Arab scene are proportionate to their importance. The Gulf war's adverse affects have caused the path to reconciliation to be rocky.

[Al-Jarallah] Mr. President, comment on Iraq.

[Mubarak] I wish Iraq had taken our advice. After it invaded Kuwait, I sent 32 letters to Iraq. I sent messages even after the war began. We gave a lot of advice to Iraq but it refused to listen. Had it listened, events would not have taken this turn and Iraq and its people would have been spared a lot of hardship.

[Al-Jarallah] You worked hard to bridge the gap between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. Are you making a similar effort on the Syrian-Israeli track?

[Mubarak] The Syrians and the Israelis know their way pretty well. The real problem is in the Palestinian-Israeli track. [passage omitted]

### Musa: Sudan Involved in Mubarak Attack

*NC2907112295 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has declared that Egypt has evidence to show the Sudanese regime was involved in the assault on President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. He added that concerning Sudan, Egypt does not level accusations lightly; Sudan is a fraternal nation and a country that concerns Egypt very much.

Musa made these remarks in the Tunisian city of Tabarka today where he is attending the Mediterranean forum foreign ministers conference. He said it is not a question of Egypt accusing Sudan but rather a question of an international accusation made by many countries against Sudan.

### Musa Comments on Sudan, Peace Talks, Bosnia

*NC2907145295 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has confirmed that Egypt has proof that the Sudanese regime was involved in the attack on President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa. He said Egypt does not level charges at Sudan haphazardly, especially since the Sudanese people are brothers of the Egyptians and Sudan is a country that concerns Egypt very much.

In statements today in the Tunisian city of Tabarka, where he is taking part in the Mediterranean Forum foreign ministers conference, Musa said it is not only Egypt that is accusing Sudan; there are accusations against Sudan coming from many Arab, Islamic, and other countries that Sudan shelters, funds, and trains terrorists.

Musa added that the attack on President Mubarak revealed, not initiated, this charge. He noted that the charge remains valid and that the Sudanese regime must defend itself against this international charge. He said terrorism is a very serious issue and Egypt cannot tolerate the terrorizing of its society, especially regarding the accusation against Sudan.

He expressed his hope that one day it can be confirmed that terrorism has stopped and will not recur. He emphasized that the proof that Sudan is embroiled in terrorism is a very serious issue, an issue on which the world cannot stand with its hands tied. He said Egypt's charge against Sudan that it was involved in the attempted assassination of President Mubarak was not baseless.

Musa was asked by our radio's office in Tunis about Israel's position as a Mediterranean country that refuses to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and what this means for the Mediterranean region's security. He said the issue is fundamental to Mediterranean security; without it, security cannot be achieved in the Mediterranean.

Commenting on the Middle East peace process, Musa said what is important is that the Palestinian-Israeli talks should be conducted on sound, firm bases and lead to implementing the second phase of the Declaration of Principles, regardless of the venue of these negotiations. The foreign minister emphasized that the Palestinian side cannot stop at Gaza and Jericho, but should move to the second phase. He added that the Palestinian Authority should move to supervise the entire West Bank and hold elections to form a Palestinian parliament that will work toward and supervise a Palestinian entity. This, he went on, should lead to the third stage, that of the final negotiations, which are bound to take into consideration the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to establishing a Palestinian state. He noted that these are firm issues that cannot be given up or retracted.

He said that while they are difficult, today's talks on the Israeli forces' redeployment and elections are considered easy compared with what is to come, such as the issue of refugees, Jerusalem, borders, and self-determination. Hence, the importance of a speedy transition from one stage to another.

Commenting on the issues discussed by the Mediterranean Forum conference, which wound up in Tabarka today, Musa said what is proposed is not political or security cooperation only, but rather comprehensive cooperation covering every political, economic, and human aspect. He said this proposed plan was not initiated by Europe alone, but originally came from the south Mediterranean. He added that the plan contains joint initiatives from both sides to establish broad cooperation in political, economic, and cultural fields.

Musa said Egypt is holding negotiations to conclude a partnership agreement with the EU and that it is about to sign this agreement after making a political decision to enter a partnership deal with Europe. He added that negotiations have already begun between the two sides in a very serious manner and that Egypt attaches great importance to them, giving them priority in its European policy.

Musa said the forum is now discussing the establishment of a general partnership between the EU and the forum countries covering every economic issue.

Regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina, the foreign minister emphasized that the crimes being committed there are unacceptable and intolerable. He added that the Mediterranean Forum discussed this problem, which involves the Mediterranean.

He noted that the Islamic Contact Group decided last week not to recognize the resolution banning arms shipments to the Bosnian Muslims. He added that the resolution on an arms embargo on Bosnia was adopted on the grounds that the United Nations and the international community would defend Bosnian territory, namely, the safe areas designated by the United Nations.

With the UN's failure to defend the safe areas under its control proven, the Bosnian nation has the right to defend itself. Musa described the arms embargo resolution as immoral and illegal and said no one should comply with it.

He said that if the countries participating in the London conference implement their pledge to defend Gorazde and the other safe areas and carry out what has been agreed upon in terms of defined maps and a particular peace process, this will spare us all great efforts.

### Musa Returns From Mediterranean Meeting, Comments

*NC2907181695 Cairo MENA in Arabic*
*1750 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa returned to Cairo from Tunis this afternoon, after leading Egypt's delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Mediterranean forum, which concluded in Tunisia today.

Upon his return, Musa said Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, during his meeting with Mediterranean foreign ministers today, entrusted him with greetings and best wishes for President Mubarak. He added that Ben Ali stressed the need to strengthen Egyptian-Tunisian relations and to develop joint action within the framework of the Mediterranean forum. The Tunisian president also explained the European-Tunisian partnership agreement signed recently, since Tunisia was the first state to represent this partnership, he said.

Commenting on forum meetings, Musa said they provided an opportunity to discuss current problems, such as Bosnia, and to prepare for the Barcelona meeting. He added that the discussion was candid and revealed a difference in views between Europe, or at least some European states, and some Muslim Mediterranean states.

We stressed the need to discuss the Bosnian issue at the meetings and to include an article in the final statement reflecting the minimum acceptable level of accord, he said.

Musa added: I believe this issue can only be solved by standing firm against the Serb aggression or by letting the Bosnian people defend themselves. I highlighted this clearly and frankly, he said, expressing the belief that there can be no other solution, unless people want to liquidate the issue and hand the land over to the Serbs.

### Seized Ship With Weapons Possibly Headed for Sudan

*NC2807143095 Paris AFP in English*
*1401 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, July 28 (AFP)—Egyptian authorities seized a ship carrying a cargo of weapons possibly to Sudan at Port Said on the Suez Canal, security sources here said Friday [28 July].

Port security fired on the ship Thursday to force it to dock after its Dutch captain refused to allow customs officials to search it, the sources said. The ship's registry has not been identified.

The ship, which was headed south through the canal, was then searched and an unknown quantity of weapons was uncovered. The sources said the ship was coming from eastern Europe. The captain and crew were detained for investigation by Egypt's general prosecutor, the sources said.

Investigators for state security said they would become involved if the general prosecutor confirmed its suspicions that the ship was bound for Sudan, the sources said.

In July, Egypt seized forging equipment and extremist literature in a transit flight that stopped in Cairo en route to Khartoum, which it said was destined for Egyptian Moslem militants training in Sudan.

Egypt has long accused Sudan's Islamic regime of backing Moslem extremists seeking to overthrow the Cairo government. Relations between the two countries fell into crisis after Egyptian President Husni Mubarak blamed Khartoum for the June 26 attempt to assassinate him in Addis Ababa.

### Al-Sharif: No Plan To Impound Sudanese Assets

*NC2807172495 Cairo MENA in Arabic*
*1630 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 28 Jul (MENA)—Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the Sudanese brothers living in Egypt are safe, can feel reassured about their money, honor, and property, and feel that they are among kin.

In a statement today the information minister denied the Sudanese regime's allegations that the Egyptian authorities might impound or freeze the assets of Sudanese citizens in Egypt. He said these allegations are false and unfounded, part of the exposed lies the Sudanese regime is accustomed to promoting in the same sick way it acts. Al-Sharif said Egypt does not resort to these sick methods in which the Sudanese regime excels.

### Libya Said Mediating Between Cairo, Khartoum

*NC2807135995 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jul 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Libyan Revolution leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi telephoned President Husni Mubarak a few days ago asking him to accept mediation efforts aimed at holding direct meetings between Egyptian and Sudanese officials. Within the same context, Libya asked Sudan to halt the propaganda campaign [against Egypt]. [passage omitted]

Egypt has set conditions for accepting mediation efforts with Sudan and meetings between officials of the two countries. These conditions include that Sudan should:

1. Stop the so-called Sudanese military escalation in Hala'ib.
2. Stop the arrest of Egyptians living in Sudan.
3. Stop the sequestration of Egyptian properties and installations.
4. Withdraw the Sudanese memorandums sent recently to the Arab League and the Security Council. [passage omitted]

### Attempts Under Way To Improve Relations With Iraq

*NC2807135495 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jul 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Serious attempts are being made to restore warmth to Egyptian-Iraqi relations. Iraqi Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf's recent visit to Cairo aimed to find a new plan to improve these relations. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry received this plan a few days ago. The plan envisages developing economic and commercial relations, resuming the work of trade unions and joint economic establishments, and forming economic, political, technical, and financial committees for bilateral cooperation in the various fields.

The plan does not focus on political issues, given that Egyptian officials are disinclined to introduce any change in Egyptian-Iraqi political relations.

### Ministry Calls For International Meeting on Bosnia

*NC2907154895 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has announced that Egypt has called for a joint extraordinary meeting of the Islamic and International Contact Groups charged with following up events in Bosnia.

The source clarified that the aim of the meeting is to discuss the deteriorating situation in Bosnia in light of the continuing Serb aggression against the safe areas and to adopt a unified stance to preserve Bosnia's sovereignty and independence and halt the Serb attacks.

### Mubarak, Musa Condemn Paris Metro Blast

*NC2807170995 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris, 28 Jul (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak has condemned the terrorist incident in an underground station in the French capital, Paris, on Tuesday [25 July].

In a message conveyed by Egyptian Ambassador in Paris 'Ali Mahir, President Mubarak expressed his deep sorrow over the incident, which left innocent victims dead or wounded.

The president offered his heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims, affirming his condemnation of all acts of violence and extremism.

Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has also expressed his concern over this terrorist operation. In a message conveyed to his French counterpart, Herves de Charette, through the Egyptian Embassy, Musa voiced Egypt's support for international efforts to combat terrorism.

Musa stressed Egypt's condemnation of terrorist operations, offering condolences to the families of the victims.

### 200 MB Members Arrested in Delta

*NC2907153395 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 29 Jul (MENA)—The security agencies have apprehended 200 members of the banned Muslim Brotherhood [MB] in the Governorates of al-Minufiyah and Alexandria.

A statement the Interior Ministry issued today says the State Security investigation apparatus "penetrated a major training site" established by the MB terrorist organization to prepare its organizational cadres in al-Minufiyah in the Delta area.

The statement points out that the Brotherhood leaders selected the village of al-Jaza'ir in the al-'Amiriyah area of Alexandria to carry out their schemes inside a boy scout camp called the International Boy Scout Camp.

The ministry said in the statement that "after obtaining permission from the prosecution," security squads obtained the Brotherhood's phased training plan, which depends on developing the cadres' physical and combat skills and teaching them the concepts of condemning society as heretic and trying to penetrate its broad sectors to control them and use them to serve extremism and terrorism at home and abroad.

The statement adds that after obtaining sufficient detailed information on the Brotherhood's working plan, instructions were given to special teams to monitor the group's activity, determine its dimensions, and collect physical evidence.

The Interior Ministry statement notes that the security teams charged with monitoring the Brotherhood's activity "in one week" monitored small groups of members of the Brotherhood's branch in al-Minufiyah arriving at the camp. The teams monitored organizational operations and training programs, "which were run and supervised" by leading cadres.

The teams reported the information obtained on this secret organization to the general prosecutor and obtained a warrant to apprehend all the elements associated with it and search their homes and their person.

The statement adds that security teams stormed the training camp on Friday [28 July] morning and apprehended 149 Brotherhood cadres, including 70 leading figures in charge of the organization branch in al-Minufiyah.

The statement points out that the operation involved the apprehension of 31 Brotherhood cadres in Alexandria, as well as 20 others at a site in Madinat al-Sadat, al-Minufiyah Governorate, who were on their way to the training camp.

The Interior Ministry statement adds that a search of the camp and the apprehended Brotherhood elements yielded written documents concerning the preparation and organization of the Brotherhood camps, their programs, objectives, and methods of teaching extremist concepts.

The search yielded 17 computer diskettes, which are being handled technically; a written document detailing a Brotherhood plan to penetrate the workers sector and use it to serve the dissolved Brotherhood's goals; in addition to a set of documents outlining the working and training plan of the dissolved group and its strategic objectives.

The search teams also found "Landmarks on the Road" [Ma'alim 'Ala al-Tariq], a collection by leading Brotherhood figure Sayyid Qutb. This is considered the first book urging the condemnation of society as heretic. It is also a major reference book for the various extremist factions and wings.

The statement adds that the tasks entrusted to the leading Brotherhood cadres included training in violent physical exercises, karate, and Kung Fu and the mobilization and rehabilitation of recruits for combat, leadership, and control activities.

The tasks also included training in alternate sentry missions, security measures that apply self-search and personal search techniques, and teaching the terrorist concepts that depend on repudiating society and changing it by penetrating its vital sectors and recruiting its members to serve terrorism and extremism.

When they are referred to the prosecutor general, the general prosecution will interrogate the apprehended elements supervised by the general counselor of the West Alexandria Prosecution.

## MB Accuses U.S. of Bias Over Abu-Marzaq's Arrest

*NC2907152795 Paris AFP in English*
*1519 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cairo, July 29 (AFP)—An Islamic fundamentalist group in Egypt accused the United States of pro-Zionist bias on Saturday [29 July] over the arrest of a leading Palestinian Muslim militant.

The Muslim Brotherhood [MB], officially banned but tolerated in Egypt, said the arrest of Musa Abu-Marzuq, head of the political bureau of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS), was a blow to all supporters of Palestinian rights.

"The arrest of Abu-Marzuq betrays a US move aimed at fighting all those who defend by their words or their pens the rights of Palestinians and confirms the American bias in favour of Zionism," the group said.

The Brotherhood said Abu-Marzuq was a fighter who led a peaceful campaign for Palestinian rights. "His arrest also constitutes a warning to all those who defend the Palestinian cause whatever their identity," it said.

In a statement sent to AFP, the Brotherhood urged the US to release immediately Abu-Marzuq, who was detained upon arrival at New York on Tuesday for violating immigration laws and now faces possible extradition to Israel.

### Columnist Blames Israelis for Tel Aviv Bombing

*NC2907180095 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic*
*25 Jul 95 p 2*

[From the "Commentary" column by Ahmad Hassan: "Who Is Responsible?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Anyone who thinks the Tel Aviv operation or other suicidal operations will obstruct the peace process is mistaken. There is no doubt that the Israeli negotiator, who excels only in procrastinating and evading peace responsibilities, is primarily responsible for such operations and also for blocking every avenue of hope for the Palestinians. There is no better proof of this than the delay in reaching an agreement to expand the self-rule authority to include the West Bank, even though such an agreement, if concluded, would not meet the Palestinians' minimum demands.

The Tel Aviv operation, which left 40 Israelis dead or wounded, is nothing but a new and very painful blow to all those who imagine that they can impose a fait accompli on the Palestinian negotiator and then sleep easy. This suicide operation has proved that those who think so are betting on a losing horse. Proof of this is that the Tel Aviv operation is nothing, but one of a long series of fedayeen operations going back to the signing of the Oslo agreement. These operations have killed 77 Israelis, half of them from the military.

Before condemning the Tel Aviv operation, we must recall the terrorist practices against and daily assassinations of Palestinians by the Jewish settlers in the West Bank. Can we forget terrorist Barukh Goldstein, who committed the massacre at the al-Ibrahimi Mosque, killing 40 worshipers performing the dawn prayers? This terrorist has become a prophet for Jewish extremists, who go on pilgrimages to and light candles at his grave and celebrate his anniversary. Not one of them refers to him as a terrorist. Can we forget martyr Palestinian journalist Hani 'Abid, who was killed by Mosad agents who blew up his car? Can we forget the scores of Palestinian fedayeen who die from Nazi-type torture at the hands of Israeli occupation troops in Israeli jails?

Regardless of the identity of those who carried out the Tel Aviv operation, this and other operations must serve as a whip burning the backs of those who believe the promised land has no room for anyone, but the sons of Zion.

## Libya

### JANA on 'Conditions' for Mediterranean Forum

*LD3107091495 Tripoli JANA in English*
*0815 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A number of Mediterranean foreign ministers concluded on Saturday [29 July] a meeting in the Tunisian town of Tabarka.

Here it must be stressed that the main justification for any idea which may bring the Mediterranean countries to meet and have dialogue should be aimed at turning this sea into a lake of peace and a security liaison point linking the peoples of the region and extending bridges of civilisational contacts between its peoples.

Considering this concept, accepting the requirements of history and geography and facts imposed by the reality and while preparations are being made for the holding of the so-called Barcelona conference, two fundamental conditions need to be asserted so as to avert any suspicions on any meeting within this context and safeguarding safety and success: 1. Libya can in no way be made absent considering that this country has the longest Mediterranean coast and the most strategically in terms of its role and resources. 2. Providing the chances of success for a meeting like this would necessarily require refraining from involving any party from outside the Mediterranean countries in this meeting and its deliberations and arrangements concerning it.

### JANA Criticizes UN Sanctions Renewal

*LD2907165395 Tripoli JANA in English*
*1426 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Single quotation marks as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Al-Nasir [July] 29, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — The three Western countries America, England and France forced the so-called Security Council yesterday to take a decision renewing the unjust measures imposed on the Libyan Arab people. The decision was taken during a private and unauthorized session without any declaration or statement by the president of the said council in this regard.

After a statement issued by the three countries, the renewal for the tenth time was announced yesterday of the unjust measures imposed without any justification by the American and English governments against the Libyan Arab people in a flagrant defiance of justice and the will of the international community represented by international, regional and popular organisations, institutions and groupings throughout the five continents which declared through all mediums their support for the Great Jamahirya in countering arrogance and terrorism.

JANA's political editor commented on this decision. He said "this proves the serious deviation of the so called security council, run by America, England and France, from laws, principles, legislations and justice approved by the member peoples of the U.N General Assembly.

The editor added "America no longer hides the savagery of its desire to control the world by military force. To achieve this end, America is ready, thanks to its hostile determination, to commit further follies lacking any logic, justice, legality and responsibility.

The editor asserted "such unjustified decisions would only enhance the belief that the U.N and its organs have lost their credibility before the peoples of the whole world who no longer believe in the future as they see how these institutions were deviated from their objectives and their charters, laws and principles violated.

JANA's political editor pointed out "the Libyan Arab people, who gave as much as possible for the service of peace, security and stability in the region and the world, became now victim of injustice as a result of organized official state terrorism being practiced by America and the hate driven Western crusader countries which are using the so-called Security Council to implement their hostile policies against the peoples of the world who no longer see any way to salvage their future, security and stability except the unity within a united international popular front so as to salvage their international institutions and organisations from this blatant disdain for their charters, customs or setting up alternative organisations and institutions.

The Non-Aligned Movement, which consists of 109 independent member states of the U.N, rejected this unjust decision adopted by America, England and France in the name of the so-called Security Council.

On behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, the delegate of Nigeria to the council announced that the movement reiterated its support for the efforts of the Great Jamahirya towards settling this crisis. In a statement yesterday, the delegate of Nigeria said "we believe that the Great Jamahirya showed enough flexibility in dealing with the crisis.

The delegate added "the position of Libya towards terrorism is a firm one which is totally above any doubt for Libya reaffirmed its pledge to cooperate positively and fully with international and regional efforts towards the settlement of this problem.

He referred to the support of the Non-Aligned Movement for the decision of the League of Arab States in this regard. He stressed the need for the Security Council to assume the task of reaching a peaceful, just and comprehensive settlement for the crisis.

The stance of the Non-Aligned Movement in support of the Great Jamahirya is coherent with that taken by the OAU, which consists of 54 states, the Islamic Conference Organisation, which consists of 50 countries, China and India and most international and regional organisations, popular and trade union institutions which represent in total more than three quarters of the world.

The mission of the Great Jamahirya to the U.N issued a statement yesterday expressing its astonishment at the contents of the statement. The mission stressed that "the Great Jamahirya has been, and still, a victim of organized state terrorism being carried out by America. The mission referred to the aborted American Atlantic barbaric perfidious aggression in al-Tayr 1986 against innocent women, children and old people.

The statement of the mission highlighted the world's recongnition of the Great Jamahirya's adherence and respect for international laws and customs. The statement referred to the support enjoyed by the Great Jamahirya from international organisations including the League of Arab States, the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organisation, these organisations represent the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world.

Also, the statement expressed the Great Jamahirya's astonishment at the continued intransigence of Western countries concerned with the so-called Lockerbie issue and their persistent rejection of all solutions aimed at finding a just solution. The statement asserted that this intrensigence is not in the interest of the victims' families and neighbouring countries and that this intrensigence will only exacerbate the suffering of the Libyan Arab People and neighbouring countries.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Pan-Arab Symposium

*LD3007084495 Tripoli Libyan Television Network in Arabic 1946 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Speech by leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the 7th Pan-Arab Symposium at Nasir Internationalist University in Surt; date not given — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Good morning. First of all welcome in your country. I greet this pan-Arab symposium and I praise Nasir Internationalist University, its lecturers, and students who organized this meeting. [passage omitted]

Your presence on Libyan soil in these circumstances is in itself a challenge to the enemies and a test of the pan-Arab will. This is what is required at this moment in time. [passage omitted]

This tragic state in which the Arab nation finds itself, and which you have talked about and of which you are aware, cannot continue because if it continues at this pace, it will threaten the civilization of the Arab nation with serious deterioration and could even lead to its extinction. The extinction of the nation might not be biological; it could be the extinction of its pan-Arabism and its civilization. Some groups of Arabs might still live on the surface of the earth, but they would be living like gypsies.

The remainder of the nations, which were torn apart and exterminated — there are testimonies to prove it — were subjected to disasters and failed to resist. The end result was the extinction of these nations. Something must be done, particularly since this meeting brings together effective elements from virtually all parts of the Arab homeland.

What is happening now is that those whose voices are being heard are the armed Islamic groups. This is like when the land becomes arid and lacks useful plants; only the bad plants remain. These plants can be green and can exist, but despite their green color they are the expression of the failure of the soil, the well, and the land. The armed Islamic groups are a real expression of the bankruptcy of the Arab nation and land, because resorting to metaphysics and senseless suicides and resorting to the obsolete doctrines expounded by the Salafiyah [Islamic reform movement created in Egypt by Muhammad Abduh in the last century advocating a return to the roots] is an expression of failure and ruin. [passage omitted]

This can only be shameful for the Arab nation and the pan-Arab forces, because the basis of our presence is the pan-Arab presence. That means that the nation came into being before the religion. For this nation to put forth this or that religion is something else that occurred in its life; but the basis of life and the presence of mankind is the social presence — the pan-Arab presence. Had the Arabs been another nation, perhaps Islam would not have come to them and no prophet would have emerged from their midst. [passage omitted]

Now the nation is being sacrificed and slaughtered as a result of these strange stories and heresies. This is, as I have already said, the confirmation and expression of bankruptcy and despair. So long as we live, we should not accept this and we must be able to uphold what is just.

You must really share my bitterness and my grief. What is taking place cannot be tolerated, whether regarding the things that are imposed upon the Arab nation by its enemies — since this nation is being asked to bow and surrender and receive orders without discussion and give up all its material and moral capabilities — or regarding what is happening within the Arab body these days. Nothing can be tolerated and everything is unacceptable. We must act. We cannot sit idly by and watch the end of the nation without any excuse. [passage omitted]

We do not even know what future our children and grandchildren will have and what situation will be facing the children and grandchildren of the enemies. [passage omitted]

This nation must think about the future of its next generations. It is unacceptable that we do nothing. It is really a disgrace, a serious disgrace that the Arab nation accepts what is now imposed upon it or even what the enemies are thinking about; those enemies who make these historically humiliating demands on the Arabs, even if these demands are not obeyed. However, just thinking about them and presenting them to the nation is a humiliation in itself and shows that the Arab nation has reached such a state of decadence that the enemies dare to make these humiliating demands.

Furthermore, what is now done in the Arab street by the so-called armed Islamic groups is also a disgrace to pan-Arabism. [passage omitted]

We have been convinced from the start that the pan-Arab revolutionary force is responsible for the future of the nation and it is this force that must shoulder this historic responsibility, because the pan-Arab and revolutionary action is a conscious and scientific action, an action of civilization, that has real justifications. [passage omitted]

Who believes in sophistries and fables? What sort of talk is this? We are in the age of the atom, the electron, [word indistinct] the age of space. What is this? [passage omitted]

They have landed on the moon. It became apparent that the moon is made up of materials. They brought back samples and they distributed them among us. Fate had it that they would send to each head of state a small piece of rock which the astronauts — very small; they distributed them; brought them back. [passage omitted]

Heretics now talk about the caliphate — their booklets now talk about the caliphates saying that the latter should be restored, etc. [passage omitted] Do not be surprised at all if the armed Islamic groups that are present today treated anyone of them as a god — if they nominate a person and say that he is god! This should not be ruled out; one should not be surprised to see it taking place. [passage omitted] Now they say that any ruler in the Arab homeland is a tyrant. They place all Arab rulers on the one list. Who is not a tyrant? There is no answer. This is heresy. [passage omitted]

Following this bitter and long march is it logical that we should hand out our lives to a caliph in this era of the masses, in the era of science, enlightenment, and liberation? Is it logical that we allow a caliph a free hand as far as our lives are concerned, as if we are a herd of sheep? Is it logical that we should live once again under the sword of a caliph? We are all prepared to die and not to return again to that. [applause] [passage omitted]

As for the religious concept, the message [of the prophet] has ended; that is enough. A caliph allows himself a free hand in the land and everything on it and regards us all as his property. The necks of all the subjects who are within his caliphate are at his disposal and under the shadow of his sword. All forbidden things are allowed for the caliph. If you make him a caliph, he will take your wives and daughters from you; he will be permitted to do so, because he is the caliph — the successor of God's prophet. This used to be the case throughout the eras of the caliphate. We excepted the pious caliphs who followed the prophet immediately after his death, but all the Arab or Turkish caliphs after that followed that theory — that the caliph owns the land and everything on it, and he is allowed a free hand in every thing and he has a free hand as far as we, our honors, properties, and lives are concerned. Everything we have and all of us are under the mercy of the caliph. Will we once again present our necks and our honor to a caliph? Impossible! This is a tribulation; it is unbearable. This is the era of the masses, the era of every man who has the right to enjoy this life in full. No one has the right to veto man's humane and cultural choices. [Words indistinct] is the revolutionary, and the path is clear and the ideology is clear; we should proceed from this place. This is not secret or conspiratorial action at all. This is because I tell that to the Arab leaders when I meet them. They may agree with me sometimes. I tell them: You are now harvesting what you have sown. You used to fight continuously the revolutionary movements and the pan-Arab movements and the Nasirite movements; you fought revolutionary and progressive thinking. Proceeding from this point, you relentlessly fought the ideologies that used to be progressive then — such as Marxism-Leninism and others — they were fought relentlessly in the name of religion and in the name of traditions and principles. They exploited all these great things to fight the progressive forces. You opened the door — the Green Book was banned; the Red Book was banned; the Nasirite book was banned. The revolutionary book and the pan-Arab book was banned. There were prisons and persecution. [passage omitted]

They created the food on which germs flourish or on which heresy flourishes. Here you are. This is the result of combating everything that is revolutionary, progressive, and pan-Arabism. Printing presses of the yellow books flourished, as well as heresy and dervishism. They held sessions inside places of worship or similar places, held religious assemblies — Marxist, Nasirite, or revolutionary meetings where religious chanting usually takes place. [passage omitted]

If all the people followed this sort of dervishism, one would never have time to do anything except read these ideologies. This is a most dangerous conspiracy against life itself. We would become paralyzed as we would not be able to do anything. We would not be able to plant or plow the land, work in a factory, or learn or talk to one another or do anything at all. It is a very strange thing. They recite these things many times. I do not know how many times in an hour. They are empty words; not even the name of God is mentioned or saying a prayer asking for God's help or asking God's forgiveness or asking God to let him go to paradise and not to hell. [passage omitted]

This is a very serious conspiracy. Animals seem to progress faster than these people. They are backward to such frightening a degree. The books that are widespread are the yellow books. They could be combated as of now. I mean that the Arab governments could start to wage a war on them because they see that they are dangerous. However, it is these governments who are reaping what they have sown. They are reaping the product of a former period. [passage omitted]

The strange thing is that in this day and age, yellow books are taken as reference books among some groups.

This is a real annihilation. But in the end, all this is a tempest in a teacup, as they say. Like the moth that circles the fire and then falls into the flames and perishes, this is a suicidal action. It is heresy and a naive action. [passage omitted] It appears on the outside to be something naive, but behind it there are foreign forces that are directing this naivete and exploiting it. They are channeling it to destroy pan-Arabism, the Arab nation, progress, socialism, and Arab unity. This is known. It is a serious conspiracy against the nation; they want to eliminate the Arab nation. Now there is nothing but the revolutionary action, and this has become a duty. It should be done! There is no secret action, as I have told you. There is no conspiratorial action. I personally talk about this to other Arab rulers, who are now harvesting what they have sown in the past —

when they fought against the revolutionary books and movements. [passage omitted]

We should begin the setting up of the revolutionary committees. These are unarmed and are not trained on fighting. This is clear. They assist the masses to assume responsibility without there being any need for arms. The popular will is the weapon.

The revolutionary committees have a clear program: to convince the masses to assume authority without a need for arms. The popular will is the weapon. Resorting to arms is done when there is a state of incapability. When one is incapable one resorts to a weapon — knife or bomb — to impose one's self or idea. However, the revolutionary movement does not need to use steel or gunpowder. [passage omitted]

This is indeed incredible. We must not remain like this, just like table-tennis, for example, with heresy on the one side and the enemies on the other. This cannot be. Now when you return, each one of you will start setting up revolutionary committees to convince the masses to take power and to liberate the Arab land, achieve Arab unity, and establish socialism. Do not listen to the absurd talk that socialism has collapsed and that socialism has failed. Socialism has never been established and therefore cannot have failed. [applause] If socialism is established, it will never fail. Socialism means justice, means the wealth of the society shared among the individuals of that society. It also means ending injustice and exploitation and the destroying of unjust relations. This cannot collapse. If socialism allows you to be free in your work and allows you to do work for yourself freely, such work cannot fail. [passage omitted]

There is state capitalism and capitalism of the private sector in the world. State capitalism has collapsed and soon capitalism of the private sector in the West will collapse. There is no doubt about that. [applause] But we must fight for socialism and we must convince people about socialism. This is the fight. We must convince them.

Do not believe what governments have been saying, that the revolutionary committees are terroristic. This is what America is saying. As far as America is concerned the Lebanese fighters are terrorists, the Palestinian fighters are terrorists, the Libyans are terrorists, al-Qadhdhafi is a terrorist, 'Abd al-Nasir would have been termed a terrorist if he were alive, Prophet Muhammad would have been termed a terrorist if he were still alive, Jesus would have also been termed a terrorist. This is America for you. Anything that is not American is terrorism and is illicit. Do not listen to that.

The revolutionary committees are terroristic? If a gullible Arab leader hears this, he will ask: What are the revolutionary committees? — terrorism and so on. Now they have seen the real terrorism, the terrorism of the heretics, after they fought the revolutionary committees. Deep down I am sure that they wish they had let the revolutionary committees take control of the street and they wish they had not fought them to leave the street to the heretics. Now they have seen the real terrorism.

This is a strong argument which you now have in your hand for when you go back and which you can use against anyone. Who is better, you or a heretic? Who is better? A person who has the book or a person who has a weapon? [passage omitted] We are not compelled to kill anybody. We convince people; we are capable of doing so. We all are convinced totally of what we are saying. [passage omitted] Is there anyone who is convinced that America should issue orders to us and we obey? America now is fixing the price of bread in the Arab countries through the World Bank. It fixes the price of your food in all the Arab towns that you talk about; the prices are fixed by America. Your food and drink are priced by America. Who is now fixing the price of food in the Arab countries? America and the World Bank, which belongs to America. Who is fixing the value of our currencies? America is the one who fixes the value of your national currency. Never mind about saying who will rule and who will be foreign minister and who will be economy minister — this is a foregone conclusion. No person can form a government unless he consults the American Embassy. [applause, slogans]

I am of the opinion that you should seize the opportunity of this presence and embark on doing something — to be men shouldering your responsibilities, so that when the rulers or governments talk to us we can tell them: You can see the situation for yourselves. We are being slaughtered at home and in the street and everywhere, We are being slaughtered by America and by the Israelis and by the heretics. We are defending ourselves. We have nothing to do with you. Please leave us to defend ourselves. We set up our revolutionary committees, and through our people's conferences and committees we will establish people's authority. If you want to assist us, well and good, but we have no relations with you. The matter now has become self-defense. You are regimes that do not want to do a thing and, therefore, we are scared. So much so that there are some Arab countries where no person is courageous enough to become ruler. When he becomes a ruler, he is killed by the heretics. People fear for their lives.

When I met Algerian President Zeroual, I said to him: I want to congratulate you on your bravery. This is because Algerians are scared to become president. I also told him: You are brave to nominate yourself once more. Otherwise, the people have all fled. In this case the Algerian people are defending themselves; they are defending their security and their homes. [passage omitted] The Algerian people now are free. I admire the bravery of brother Liamine Zeroual. Even political personalities whom we know tell him to nominate himself. He says: No. Is it plausible that I nominate myself? He says that he will not live in Algeria, but will live in Switzerland or France. Even the political personalities are leaving the country. Is it logical that they leave the country in the hands of a handful of rabid wolves?

The people, therefore, are right to organize themselves and set up a people's authority. I mean, this has become necessary and legitimate. You should say that openly and there will be no one to say No to you. If anyone says No to you, challenge him. Tell him to become a ruler. Tell him that you are challenging him and say to him: I challenge you not to leave Algeria. Even those who have formed parties have left their parties in the countries while they themselves are living abroad. Imagine, to such an extent!

Even in Egypt now it is difficult to find someone who is willing to become a minister. Husni Mubarak [is president] because he is brave. Had it been someone else who is a coward, he would have fled a long time ago. [passage omitted]

You should do this openly and legitimately. Perhaps they might benefit from you, because if you stand up to heresy in the street, they might encourage you. Try anyway. After today and when you safely return home start, this scheme. Communicate among yourselves.

Personally, I have a pan-Arab, moral commitment to you. I have your particulars. I am the one who is inciting you. So I should have a stand toward any Arab ruler who touches you. [long ovation]

I mean to say that I am with you in the battle; I am with you in the responsibility. Arab rulers ought to take Libya into account. From the material point of view, thank God, most of the Arab countries need Libya. There are those who do not want to create a problem with Libya, because Libya is a rich country and has oil and they might benefit from it. They may say that al-Qadhdhafi is a good man and he likes the Arabs and perhaps he might help. [applause]

Subsequently, they cannot do anything openly against you. They know that the shadow of the Jamahiriyah falls on you and they take things like this into account. They need Libya to support them, as well as Libya's money and Libya's oil, Libya's backing and work in Libya. Their goods are exported to Libya. I do not think that the Arabs dare to harm their own interest in such a stupid way as to combat you.

Also, you are respectable and educated people — teachers and students. Your work most certainly will be prudent and legal. As I said to you, we do not need to do it in secret or to conspire or use weapons. I stress this so that the action succeeds. However, we cannot let the nation be slain in this way and set on fire in this way while we sit and (?watch). The struggle continues.

### Japanese Ships Carrying Arms Said in Aegean

*LD2907152595 Tripoli JANA in English*
*1440 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tripoli, Nasser [July] 29, Jamahirya News Agency — JANA has learnt from a well-informed source at the reconnaissance section of the armed people that movements by some Japanese ships carrying arms in the Aegean area were monitored in the second week of Nasser instant after they crossed the Dardanelles. But the destination and sources of weapon shipments were not known.

These ships are being subjected to full monitoring and follow-up by the armed people's reconnaissance section.

## Morocco

### Iraqi Foreign Minister Praises Relations

*LD2807131995 Rabat MAP in English*
*1246 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rabat, July 28 (MAP) — The Iraqi Government highly appreciates the stand of King Hassan II and of the Moroccan Government that clearly show solidarity with Iraq, said Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Mohamed Sa'id al-Sahhaf.

Al-Sahhaf who paid a visit to Rabat earlier this week told Moroccan 'ANOUAL' daily that Morocco fully understands the necessity to lift the unfair embargo imposed on Iraq since Baghdad honors all its commitments.

Al-Sahhaf who lauded the Moroccan political parties and the Moroccan people for their solidarity with Iraq announced that Iraqi envoys will shortly tour all Arab capitals without any exception. The aim of this tour, he said, is to explain to Arab leaders that Baghdad has scrupulously implemented the UN resolutions and to gain their backing for the lifting of the international sanctions on Iraq.

At the end of his visit in Rabat, the Iraqi official who has been received by King Hassan II told the press that his 'mission in Morocco has been crowned with success' and that he had conveyed the sovereign a verbal message from President Saddam Husayn related to the latest developments of relations between the UN Security Council and Iraq. He said he informed King Hassan II about 'Iraq's commitment to scrupulously implement the UN resolutions' and added time has come for the Security Council to lift the embargo imposed on Iraq.

### Portuguese Foreign Minister Views Relations

*LD2807131795 Rabat MAP in English*
*1241 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rabat, July 28 (MAP) — King Hassan II received here Thursday evening Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso currently on a two day official visit to Morocco.

The Portuguese official had earlier conferred with Moroccan premier and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, on means of expanding the scope of economic and commercial cooperation between Morocco and Portugal. The two sides also reviewed issues of mutual concern and the close relations between the two countries which are bound by a common cultural heritage.

The Portuguese foreign minister had Thursday told the media upon arrival in Rabat that his visit is part of the deep dialogue and friendly relations existing between the two countries and is aimed to consolidate these relations in the political and economic fields.

As to the ongoing negotiations between Morocco and the European Union, the Portuguese official underlined the importance Lisbon grants to its relations with the countries of the southern Mediterranean and said he would seize the opportunity of this visit to get informed about Morocco's stands and concerns.

Trade exchanges between Morocco and Portugal recorded a noteworthy progress last year in the fields of fisheries, energy and mines, tourism and public works.

The two countries decided during the visit Portuguese Premier Anibal Cavaco Silva paid to Morocco in May 1994 to hold an annual meeting at ministerial level.

Morocco is Portugal's first economic partner in the Arab world and its second client in Africa. The global volume of trade exchanges between the two countries amounted to 899 million dirhams in 1994 compared to 717 million dh in 1993 (1 usd = about 9 dh).

### Comments on Sea Resources

*LD2907134095 Rabat MAP in English*
*1252 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Rabat, July 29 (MAP) — Portuguese Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Durao Barroso who left Morocco Friday [28 July] at the end of a two day work visit said that Portugal fully understands Morocco's keenness to preserve its sea resources. He added that in the Morocco-European Union negotiations on a new fisheries accord, both sides should make efforts for dialogue and show flexibility.

He said the Portuguese fleet operating in Moroccan waters is rather small and does not harm Moroccan resources. The stalling of negotiations however creates problems for some Portuguese sectors and regions, Barroso said voicing his country's 'good will' to hold discussions with Morocco in a 'constructive spirit' and 'good faith'.

He expressed hope that negotiations on this matter, which are important for both Morocco and Portugal, will be crowned with success.

Barroso expressed satisfaction at the resumption of the Morocco-EU negotiations on an association accord earlier this week in Brussels. He wished that these negotiations will enable to reach an accord giving a great deal of advantages to Morocco and enabling it to be practically part of the union.

The Portuguese official, who conferred with King Hassan II and with Moroccan premier and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Abdellatif Filali, said his visit to the kingdom enabled him to get informed about Morocco's stand regarding several topical issues such as Morocco-EU relations, Euro-Mediterranean dialogue and the tragic situation in Bosnia.

'I renewed to my Moroccan interlocutors Portugal's good will to consolidate bilateral relations', said Barroso who described his visit as 'very useful'.

He added that he agreed with Filali to upgrade bilateral relations, expand the scope of economic and commercial cooperation, carry out joint projects and intensify contacts between the two countries' economic operators.

Barroso said he would fly to Tunis to participate in a Mediterranean forum, held in preparation of the Barcelona conference that will gather next November the 15 countries of the EU and the countries of the southern Mediterranean.

Relatedly, the Portuguese news agency 'LUSA' pointed out that Portugal's interests will not be affected in the frame of a new fisheries between Morocco and the EU.

'LUSA' said Barroso told the Portuguese media that King Hassan II had assured him that Portugal's interests will be preserved in the negotiations on a new fisheries accord.

According to LUSA, the Rabat talks also dealt with the Angolan issue.

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Morocco is Portugal's first economic partner in the Arab world and its second client in Africa. The global volume of trade exchanges between the two countries amounted to 899 million dirhams [dh] in 1994 compared to 717 million dh in 1993 (1 usd = about 8.5 dh).

Portugal had backed Morocco's request to establish privileged partnership relations with the European Union.

### External Trade Minister in Romania for Talks

*LD2907145495 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The consolidation of trade cooperation between Morocco and Romania was the center of talks held recently in Bucharest by External Trade Minister Mohamed Alami with a number of Romanian officials.

During his stay in Romania the minister has had talks with his Romanian counterpart and with the ministers of foreign affairs, public works, industry and transport, in addition to the governor of the Romanian Central Bank.

His talks focussed in particular on the need for identifying the necessary means to give trade relations between the two countries a new and necessary impetus to develop and upgrade them. In this respect it was decided to send an important delegation of Moroccan businessmen to Romania during October.

It is to be recalled that Mr. Alami is on an official visit to Romania leading an important delegation within the framework of developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

## Sudan

### Al-Bashir Addresses Khartoum University Students

*EA2907191295 Khartoum SUNA in English 1709 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Khartoum, July 29 (SUNA) — President of the Republic General 'Umar al-Bashir has affirmed that the salvation revolution has been erupted for re-formulation of the Sudanese society in accordance with the [word indistinct] Islamic principles and values in the context of the adopted civilized project.

Speaking at his open meeting with the students of the University of Khartoum [words indistinct] on Saturday [29 July] morning at the university campus al-Bashir said that the revolution relies on the students to assume a leading role in the process of reformulating the Sudanese society and realizing economic and political development.

He underlined that the foreign aid to Sudan, which had been representing 60 percent of the state's budget, started shrinking since [words indistinct] when the Islamic Shari'ah was implemented in the country. [Words indistinct] of the foreign aid to Sudan was a result of adopting the Islamic Shari'ah and political stances in the country, Gen. al-Bashir said.

President al-Bashir affirmed that the government is exerting efforts to provide all requirements of the universities in the country to enable them carry out their message effectively. He stressed that graduates should lead the development process all over the country.

The meeting was also addressed by Khartoum University vice-chancellor Prof. Hashim Mohamed al-Hadi, who described it as the first of its kind. The student union chairman, student Khalid Mohamed Usman, also spoke at the meeting, pointing out that the students movement in the Sudan has also been siding with the public interest. A huge gathering of students attended the meeting.

### Students Protest

*NC2907160095 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Many Sudanese university students demonstrated during an open meeting at Khartoum University today with the head of the Sudanese regime, 'Umar al-Bashir. The students shouted antiregime slogans as al-Bashir addressed them. The students protested the harsh economic and living conditions suffered by the Sudanese people.

The Sudanese police intervened to break up the demonstration. The Khartoum University gates were closed and security forces arrested student demonstrators.

The Sudanese leader was forced to end the meeting quickly after tear gas leaked into the auditorium as al-Bashir addressed the students. The students attacked Sudanese Interior Minister Dr. al-Tayyib Ibrahim Muhammad and smashed his car windows. The police intervened, ending the meeting before al-Bashir could answer the students' pressing questions on the difficult conditions in Sudan.

Later, thousands of students staged an antiregime demonstration near the scene of the gathering. The demonstration stretched to al-Jami'ah and al-Nil Streets, which were closed to traffic. Clashes took place between the students and security forces and several cars were smashed when they were stoned by demonstrators. The clashes also left 12 students injured. They were hospitalized for treatment. Many people fainted. The Sudanese security forces arrested 59 students who took part in the demonstration.

### Opposition Parties Adopt 'Secret Resolutions'

*NC2807211495 Cairo AL-AHRAM WEEKLY in English 20-26 Jul 95 p 6*

[Report by Muhammad Khalid]

[FBIS Transliterated Excerpt] In a series of meetings in Cairo last week, Sudanese opposition leaders decided to establish an opposition broadcasting station and adopted secret resolutions for stepping up the struggle to overthrow the Khartoum regime of President 'Umar al-Bashir. The meetings of the executive committee of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), the umbrella organisation of the Sudanese opposition, continued for three days. They were followed by a joint meeting between the executive committee and the NDA's Supreme Leadership Council last Thursday [date not specified], which was chaired by NDA President Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani. "The participants expressed satisfaction with the high level of solidarity and unity that had characterised the last NDA conference in Asmara, Ethiopia and its positive impact on activities at the regional and international levels," said NDA spokesman Faruq Abu-'Isa.

It had been agreed at the meetings, he said, to launch an opposition radio station which will be put on air soon. In addition, secret resolutions were adopted on "political, diplomatic and military moves closely linked to the people's struggle inside Sudan."

It was also decided to send delegates to friendly Arab and African countries, the first stop being Egypt, to brief them on the results of the Asmara conference, Abu-'Isa reported. It will be the first formal, high-level meeting between the Egyptian authorities and the Sudanese opposition. In a concluding statement, the opposition leaders congratulated President Husni Mubarak for surviving the assassination attempt in Addis Ababa, and condemned religious extremism. [passage omitted]

### President al-Bashir Speaks at Mass Rally

*EA3007160095 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[Speech by President 'Umar al-Bashir at a mass rally held in al-Dabbah Town on 27 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Hail all youths who have mobilized themselves here in preparation for meeting the enemies of the religion, and the homeland. We in Sudan, brothers and sisters, have rejected the decisions of the new world order: the unjust world order, the oppressive world order which seeks to suck the blood of helpless people — this order which built its glory and wealth from times of old on the corpses of the sons of Africa when millions of the sons of Africa were gathered and driven as slaves to plant cotton in the new land.

They built their economy, and they built their glory [words indistinct], and the blood of our people from Africa. Not content with that, they want us to remain as such, draining our resources, and selling their products to us. They want us to be subordinate, submissive, and servile to them. We in Sudan have rejected all these decisions. We have rejected submissiveness, we have rejected servility, we have rejected degradation, and we have refused to submit to the new international order, hence the conspiracies.

Their assumption was that Garang would be enough to subjugate Sudan, and that the rebellion would defeat the Khartoum government, but after our youth — your sons in the Armed Forces and the People's Defense [Forces] — mobilized, they devastated the forts of the rebellion, fort after fort. We are now besieging Garang — Garang who looked forward to entering Khartoum, Garang who looked forward to drinking coffee in al-Matammah. We are now besieging him in Kaia and in Nimule. [applause] We are now besieging him on our southern border.

The advocates of the new world order and their stooges who are gathering in Cairo, and who recently gathered in Asmara, became convinced that Garang will not reach Khartoum, and will not be able to defeat the government in Khartoum [applause] hence, they thrust some of their stooges into the area, instigating them against Sudan, to mass armies around Sudan, to mass all their forces around Sudan. We tell them our reply is through our return to the book of God. [passage omitted]

We tell the stooges of the West, and the stooges of the new world order, and we tell the mercenaries and traitors from the sons of his nation who sold themselves for a handful of dollars that we in Sudan will not be frightened by armies, and we will not be subjugated by dollars; they will not subjugate us by using wheat again.

Hence, brothers and sisters, we have liberated ourselves, and we will not submit, except to God. We will not bow, except to God, and after God — glory be to Him, the sublime — we rely on ourselves, and on the arms of the sons of this nation.

Brothers and sisters, when they wanted to subjugate us with wheat we went to the sons of Sudan, and to the sons of the north, al-Jazirah, the White Nile, and the Blue Nile. We called on them to resume growing wheat because we do not want the U.S. wheat — because U.S. wheat is polluted by the blood of corpses, because U.S. wheat contains humiliation, and degradation. We are a nation that does not accept humiliation, a nation that does not accept degradation, a nation that does not accept [words indistinct]. For we are too great, and we are too honorable to stretch out our hands to United States and others, asking them for a handful of dollars or wheat sacks. [passage omitted]

We in Sudan have broken the shackles, and the United States will not shackle us again, not with its dollars nor with its wheat. We tell the finance minister who will go to negotiate with the IMF that we are too high and honorable to be humiliated by the IMF. If they want to recognize our program, recognize our stands, and want us as we are, they are welcome. If not, we can dispense with them, their funds, and all their [word indistinct].

For if we want power, all power is for God, and if we want honor, all honor is for God. If we want food and clothes, then sustenance is in the hands of God. We will not stretch out our hands to the United States or the IMF because we raise our hands to God — glory be to Him, the sublime. [passage omitted]

Whoever is able to bear arms should be prepared, and we will enable all to train, and we will provide arms to whoever is able to bear arms. We will be prepared. [applause] [passage omitted]

We tell them that the land of Sudan is prohibited to every stooge, to every intruder, and to every conspirator. We are prepared to defend our land, and we will not relinquish one inch of our land in Hala'ib or in (Arjil). [passage omitted]

## Minister Denies Conditions Set for Talks

*EA2907154995 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A source at the Foreign Ministry has said that some press reports recently misquoted the state minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Ghazi Salah al-Din al-Atabani, when he spoke on the cease-fire and resumption of peace talks upon conclusion of the recent visit of the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Sudan. The source said that there is no link between the release of military captives by the outlaw movement, and the resumption of the peace talks between the government, and the movement's side. He pointed out that the attitude of the Sudanese Government is that it is quite ready to sit for peace talks immediately.

Regarding the cease-fire, the source states that the Sudan Government had reservations on successive renewals of the cease-fire from its side without a tangible improvement achieved concerning the major topics of the talks, and without the release of the military men held captive but the outlaws' movement in the (?Lafon) incident which occurred after the first declaration of the cease-fire by the government. [sentence as heard] According to the source, any serious progress regarding the two issues will actually reinforce the government's readiness to renew the cease-fire on better terms.

## PDF Prepared To Counter Threat From East

*EA2907154395 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brigadier 'Abd-al-Majid Mahmud, commander of the People's Defense Force [PDF], has stressed that the passing out of 100,000 mujahideen recruits in Red Sea State is the product and an affirmation of the validity of the National Salvation Revolution's programs and submissions. He said: The PDF has secured the progress of the jihad that has spread in the country, adding that it is a powerful message to all traitors and those lurking in ambush. His Excellency told the media that the Sudanese people have been charged with training themselves for jihad, pointing out that large numbers of mujahideen will be trained from the beginning of September. He said: The PDF is fully prepared to counter any threat to the country from the east.

### Commentary: Fundamentalist Agenda Unpopular at Home

*MS3107093395 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 31 Jul 95 p 10*

[Report by Louise Tunbridge: "Little Faith in Sudan's Islamic Regime"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Khartoum — As Sudan's military Islamic regime enters its seventh year in power, there are growing signs that its aggressive fundamentalist agenda is making it as unpopular at home as abroad.

New suburbs of opulent houses are springing up on the dusty outskirts of the capital, and roads as wide as runways are driven through shanty towns. But for the average man and woman in Africa's biggest country, an estimated 94 per cent of whom live below the poverty line, the benefits of the Islamic revolution are elusive.

Saddled with foreign debts totalling 10 billion pounds, boycotted by America as a sponsor of terrorism, and allied only with Iran and Iraq, Lt-Gen Omar el-Bashir's government defiantly promises to tap Sudan's oil and mineral riches.

"Oil will fly out of the Sudan tomorrow," said Hasan al-Turabi, the spiritual leader and architect of Sudan's militant Islamic policy. "We were dependent yesterday, tomorrow we will be independent."

But in the narrow streets of Omdurman market, ordinary Sudanese complain of rampant inflation, unaffordable commodities, high unemployment and frequent power cuts. Here, the government's proclaimed "national salvation" programme is little appreciated.

"They talk and talk about Islam. The Prophet Mohammed never had a big house like theirs. We the people are left on the street waiting for something to eat," said a trader.

Opposition figures accuse the government of corruption, including selling public assets to insiders. Citizens remark on the overnight enrichment of neighbours joining the National Islamic Front, the minority party behind the government.

Business and export licences are granted to only the party faithful Graduates say the best jobs are reserved for party zealots

Donald Petterson, America ambassador to Khartoum, says the regime has eradicated basic freedoms and is guilty of "widespread human rights violations". Elections this year were a sham.

Sitting in the shade of her garden Sarah Nugdallah receives visitors inquiring after her husband, the former Prime Minister, Sadiq al-Mahdi. He was arrested and detained in May with a number of members of his banned opposition Umma party, after he criticised the regime.

No charges have been officially brought. "What is done now is not Islamic. You are not supposed to be blamed or put in prison for your opinion," said his wife, who has been imprisoned several times

In the streets of Khartoum, most women wear loose-fitting clothing and a headscarf in accordance with the strict Islamic dress code now enforced by law. But in the privacy of their homes, many choose blue jeans and no head covering.

Local popular committees act as a spy network, reporting transgressors in their neighbourhoods to the movement. Those seen merely talking to foreigners may be questioned.

While most resent the restrictions imposed on them, few Sudanese will put their name to their comments. "We are dreaming of Sudan without fundamentalism and of the day when Bashir will be out," said a student.

In an attempt to sweeten coercion with persuasion, footage from the long-running war against Christian rebels in the south is shown on a lavish state television production. Vultures descend on the bodies of the enemy, including women and children, after a successful attack on a southern village. Government soldiers wounded or killed in action are hailed as Islamic martyrs.

Observers say a big campaign of forced conscription is under way, with young men pulled from buses.

Government officials accuse the outside world of distorting the facts. Ghazi Salahuddin Atabani, Foreign Affairs Minister, said the Western media reported nothing but "lies and misrepresentations" about Sudan. "This is a very stable, very secure country, very unified."

### Fighting Reported Between Two Rebel Groups

*AB3007164195 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nairobi, 30 Jul (AFP) — Fighting has erupted between two southern Sudanese rebel groups in the Western Upper Nile, forcing the evacuation of aid workers, the rebel South Sudan Independence Movement/Army (SSIM/A) said here Sunday [30 July]. A statement issued by SSIM/A spokesman David de Chand said that forces of John Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) attacked SSIA forces in Ganyliel District of Western Upper Nile's

Liech State, and forced non-government organisations working in the area to evacuate to Loki.

The attacking SPLA forces came from Lakes State, and the fighting was still continuing some 20 kilometres (12 miles) away, with SSIA forces staging a stiff resistance to repulse the invaders. The statement said SPLA forces were burning homesteads and looting properties of the civilian population.

Consequently, SSIM/A condemned the unprovoked attack on the civilian population and appealed to John Garang to respect the Lafon Declaration peace initiative, which was signed on 27 April between the two movements under which they pledged to stop fighting.

## Kuwait

### Rights Group Accuses Government of Discrimination

*NC2907053395 Paris AFP in English*
*2342 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nicosia, July 29 (AFP)—A U.S.-based human rights group on Saturday [29 July] accused Kuwait of systematically discriminating against hundreds of thousands of stateless Arabs in a bid to drive them out of the country.

The government's treatment of the stateless Arabs know as the Bidun "amounts to a policy of apartheid, harassment and intimidation," which has worsened since Kuwait was liberated in February 1991 after seven months of Iraqi occupation, Human Rights Watch/ Middle East charged.

"Tens of thousands of Bidun who fled Kuwait during that time have been barred from returning and become stateless," the New York-based group said in the report received in Cyprus.

After decades of treating Bidun, which means "without" in Arabic, as citizens and promising them citizenship, the government 10 years ago embarked on "a policy of mass firings and summary deportations," it said.

"The Bidun were declared illegal residents of the only country they ever knew," according to the report, called The Biduns of Kuwait: Citizens Without Citizenship.

"The denial of their right to lawful residence, employment, travel and movement contravene basic principles of human rights and international law," it said.

They are not allowed to travel abroad "unless they accept never to return to Kuwait," the group said, based on interviews with 500 Bidun, Kuwaiti officials and others.

"Since Kuwait's liberation the government accelerated its policy of discrimination in an attempt to drive remaining Bidun residents out of the country," it said.

The Bidun were branded as collaborators because a "small number had joined the Iraqi militia," even though many others had fought for the Kuwaiti resistance and 82 of them killed, it said.

Human Rights Watch called on the government to allow the return of the 130,000 to 160,000 Bidun who fled Kuwait during the occupation or were forced to leave after the liberation, most of them to Iraq.

For the 150,000 to 180,000 Bidun still in the emirate, the government must restore their right to live in Kuwait, release all those held without charge or trial, and rescind 24,000 deportation orders, it urged.

Kuwait should also allow the Bidun to travel within and outside the country with a right to return, and restore the right of their children to education and health care, it said.

"A nation like Kuwait, so recently invaded and occupied, should have a heightened appreciation of nationality and the human rights that stem from it," Human Rights Watch/Middle East director Christopher George said.

"Rather than amending these discriminatory practices, however, the Kuwaiti government is trying to force them all to leave."

### Minister Responds to Accusation

*NC3007101395 Paris AFP in English*
*0942 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Kuwait City, July 30 (AFP)—Kuwait said it was too small a country to "absorb" hundreds of thousands of stateless Arabs, following accusations that it was trying to drive them out.

The US-based Human Rights Watch/Middle East on Saturday [29 July] accused the government here of systematically discriminating against Arabs known as the Bidun in a bid to make them leave Kuwait.

But the issue is "a political and social problem which is difficult to resolve," Information Minister Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah told AFP.

"Kuwait is a small country which is not in a position to absorb this number," for both political and economic reasons, Shaykh Sa'ud said.

"The problem is that many Bidun want to benefit from public services" which the state provides Kuwaitis, he added. "If taxes on public services were imposed on Kuwait, no Bidun would stay here."

Human Rights Watch charged that the treatment of Bidun "amounts to a policy of apartheid, harassment and intimidation," which it said has worsened since Kuwait was liberated in February 1991 after seven months of Iraqi occupation. [passage omitted]

### Government Notes Iraqi Invasion Anniversary

*LD3007170195 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic*
*1423 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Kuwait, 30 Jul — On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Iraqi invasion on 2 August 1990, the State of Kuwait today expressed its appreciation and gratitude for the efforts made by the states of the international coalition to save it from the Iraqi occupation at the beginning of 1991.

This was said in a statement by Nasir al-Rawdan, Kuwaiti second deputy prime minister and minister of finance, following the weekly meeting of the cabinet which convened under the chairmanship of the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah.

Rawdan said: "As it prepares for this unfortunate anniversary, Kuwait reiterates its great appreciation and gratitude for the kind efforts which our brothers and friends made to save us from the claws of the iniquitous Iraqi invitation and which, thanks to God Almighty, had a decisive role in the defeat of aggression, the victory of right and the confirmation of the principles of international legitimacy." [passage omitted]

### Paper: Stability in Gulf Calls For Reforms

*95LH0223A Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 2 Jul 95 p 25*

["Political View" column by Dr. Shafiq Nazim al-Ghabra: "Qatar Coup and Challenges to the Future and Gulf Stability"]

[FBIS Translated Text] This is not the first time there has been a change to the detriment of a head of state in an Arabian Gulf state; it happened in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1964 and in Oman in 1970. One may say that this change, which has occurred in various eras of history, was necessary to launch those countries and to develop their economies to secure their stability in their foreign and domestic policies. With the rule of King Faysal in the mid-1960s, an element of youth and young change was introduced into Saudi Arabia, and with Sultan Qabus in Oman, Oman's face began to turn to modernity and development. In Qatar, however, this operation was not the first of its kind, for Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Al-Thani came to power in 1972 in the same way in which he lost it.

This Qatari incident is significant in many ways. On one hand we find that it confirms that the peaceful transfer of power, in accordance with recognized conventions and without constitutional crises, is still not a recognized issue and can be shoved aside in Gulf states. On the other hand, however, it may be said that while more than one Gulf state has successfully passed the test of power transfer, it is still a question of circumstances and the tests concealed in political developments. In the Gulf, the role of the family is still commingled with the role of the institution, the role of the state, the role of the army, and the role of the individual. The experience of these countries reflects the fact that these are still developing countries in their institutions and political values and in the principles of the transfer of power and its prerogatives. This means that developments such as those in Qatar last week can occur and reoccur in similar circumstances in other countries. It also means that the search for the means for the peaceful transfer of power must be discussed now because peaceful transfer is fundamental to the stability and development of these countries.

The events in Qatar confirm that global, Arab, and Gulf recognition is fundamental to the acceptance of the process and consent to its continuity. A similar event transpired in one of the United Arab Emirates, but the countries of the union refused that step and things went back to the way they were before the change. The events also confirm that domestic consensus in the ruling family and popular consensus in the country are significant in providing recognition for the process. This means that everything is possible if regional, global, and local circumstances are appropriate. One day after the bloodless coup in Qatar, led by Shaykh Hamad Ibn-Khalifah Al-Thani, the United States—the primary guarantor of the Gulf's security—recognized it, and relevant countries recognized it, starting with the Gulf states, then the Arab countries, and then the countries of the world. Hence it won widespread and immediate legitimacy.

After the Qatar incident and after the regrettable events in Bahrain, the Gulf states must give very serious thought to the mechanisms of power, the state, and society in their countries; they must give serious thought to bringing in more political powers and introducing the element of youth into the process of development, progress, and decision making. The change in Qatar may mean the introduction of the political reform needed for a domestic opening up to the economic, developmental, political, and cultural segments of society. The societies of the Gulf stand today on the threshold of many financial, social, and political challenges. In light of this, they are seeking a new foothold for themselves: there is the issue of freedom, the issue of privatization and trade, and the role of the private sector; there is the education crisis and the need for youth to participate in development; there is the issue of the quality of social classes in political rights and participation; there is the employment and unemployment crisis; and there is the issue of the standards of entertainment and development.

There is a need to build strong and competent institutions that transcend personalities. Nation building, it its modern sense and insofar as it is an effective and just institution, is still an achievable mission, but awareness in accomplishing it and striving for it is half the battle toward stability in the Gulf states. It is a major process which will require much future effort; without it, development might come to nothing, capital might flee, and the domestic stability of the Gulf might be threatened.

## Yemen

### Crisis Feared as Opposition MP's Walk Out of Assembly

*NC3007164395 Paris AFP in English*
*1617 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sanaa, July 30 (AFP)—Yemen on Sunday [30 July] faced the risk of a crisis in parliament after 70 opposition MPs walked out of the assembly to protest the arrest of a socialist deputy on murder charges, MPs said.

MP Muhammad Naji Sa'id was arrested on Tuesday after he was summoned to the interior ministry to answer questions about the murder which took place during the civil war in May-July last year, a socialist deputy told AFP.

Fifty-six deputies from the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) and 14 from other opposition parties walked out Saturday after assembly speaker Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-Husayn al-Ahmar refused to inform them about the case and discuss it.

They decided to continue their boycott of parliament on Sunday.

Article 81 of the constitution stipulates that no legal steps be taken against a deputy without parliament being "informed about it immediately, which was not the case," the deputy said.

"This incident could provoke a crisis within the parliament," he said.

The speaker argued that Muhammad Naji Sa'id no longer benefitted from parliamentary immunity because he was accused of murder, the deputy added.

But after a meeting with parliamentary leaders from all parties on Sunday, the opposition MPs were able to force the creation of a commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death and the lifting of immunity, officials said.

Shaykh Ahmar's Islamic fundamentalist party Al-Islah has 62 of the 301 seats in the parliament which was elected in April 1993, while President 'Ali Abdallah Salih's General People's Congress has 121 seats.

The two parties have formed a coalition government since shortly after Salih's northern-based forces defeated southern troops led by the former vice president and YSP leader 'Ali Salim al-Bid in last year's civil war.

### President Salih Meets With Russian Ambassador

*JN2907165995 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lieutenant General 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, today received Russian Ambassador Nikolay (Kartuzov) and asked him to convey a message to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, wishing him good health and happiness. The message also deals with issues of mutual interest, cooperation between the two friendly countries, means to promote it in response to the aspirations of the Yemeni and Russian people, as well as international developments of common concern.

## RCC Grants Amnesty for Political Crimes

*JN3007160795 Baghdad INA in Arabic*
*1555 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA)—The Revolution Command Council [RCC], the highest legislative body in Iraq, has issued a decree granting general amnesty to all Iraqis outside or inside Iraq who have been convicted for political reasons, absolving them of the sentences meted out against them.

The RCC decree says: All legal procedures against Iraqis outside or inside Iraq for political crimes shall be stopped permanently.

The decree adds: No legal procedures shall be taken against Iraqis outside or inside Iraq for acts or crimes that were committed for political reasons before this decree went into effect. No complaint lodged against them for any of these acts or crimes shall be pursued.

The decree states in its fourth paragraph that those covered by this decree shall be released unless they are convicted or detained on other charges.

The decree exempts those who committed the following crimes — espionage, deliberate murder, embezzlement of state funds, and rape — even if they are connected to the crimes mentioned in these provisions.

The RCC decree says: The frozen funds of those covered by the provisions of this decree shall be returned to them.

The decree notes: Those covered by Articles One, Two, and Three of this decree must return to Iraq within two months of the date this decree goes into effect if they are outside Iraq. They must report to the competent authorities within one month of the date this decree goes into effect if they are inside Iraq.

The decree was issued to exemplify the humanitarian, educational, and national meanings underlined by President Saddam Husayn in his historic speech on 17 July this year, and out of the belief that every noble citizen who fulfills his role to confront backwardness and its causes and to help build the great Iraq out of nationalistic motives is one of the July revolutionaries.

The decree adds: This decree is also based on the revolution's eagerness to maintain its role to help those who need help and who understand the meaning of that help without any delusions, and to help those who strayed from the path of right to reexamine their conscience and to return to their people and to become a vital and genuine part of them.

Following is the text of the RCC decree:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Republic of Iraq,
The RCC
Decree No. 64
Date of Decree: 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1416 Hegira 30 July 1995

**Decree**

Guided by the humanitarian, educational, and national concerns President Leader Saddam Husayn enunciated in his historical speech on 17 July of this year,

Believing that every zealous citizen who carries out his duties of combatting backwardness and its causes and of building great Iraq out of nationalistic motives is one of the July revolutionaries,

From the premise that every citizen who has forsaken his national obligations out of weakness in assuming the burden or driven by the mirage of illicit enticement is capable of reassuming his honorable national role and the burden of jihad for the sake of the homeland if he so wishes and if he depends on God,

Out of the revolution's eagerness to help those who need help and who understand the meaning of such help without any delusions, and to help those who strayed from the path of right to reexamine their conscience and to return to their people and become a vital and genuine part of them.

In confirmation that such an opportunity is now available to those who have erred and that the doors to virtue and honor are open to those who with fairness and conviction dissociate themselves from their past to maintain the future course of the revolution as it has been from the start replete with the meanings of salvation, honest nationalism, and the pan-Arab meanings our nation wants from all those who wish to be its devoted sons,

And on the basis of Paragraph A, Article 42 of the Constitution, the RCC decrees:

One: To grant a general amnesty to all Iraqis outside or inside Iraq who have been convicted for political reasons and to absolve them of the sentences meted against them.

Two: All legal procedures taken against the Iraqis outside or inside Iraq for crimes committed for political reasons shall be stopped permanently.

Three: No legal procedures shall be taken against Iraqis outside or inside Iraq for acts or crimes that were committed for political reasons before this decree went into effect. No complaint lodged against them for any of these acts or crimes shall be pursued.

Four: Those covered by Articles One and Two of this decree shall be released unless they are convicted or detained on other charges.

Five: Those who committed the crimes listed below, even if they are connected to the crimes mentioned in these provisions, shall be exempted from Articles One, Two, and Three of this decree:

1. Espionage
2. Deliberate murder
3. Embezzlement of state funds
4. Rape

Six: The frozen funds of those covered by the provisions of this decree shall be returned to them.

Seven: Those covered by Articles One, Two, and Three of this decree must return to Iraq within two months of the date this decree goes into effect if they were outside Iraq, and report to the competent authorities within one month of the date it goes into effect if they were inside Iraq.

Eight: This decree goes into effect as of the date of its issuance.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman

### Al-Sahhaf on Sanctions, Oil, Other Issues

*MM2807115495 London AL-QUDS AL-'ARABI in Arabic 26 Jul 95 p 4*

[Interview with Foreign Minister Mohammed Sa'id al-Sahhaf "who arrived in Morocco last Sunday," by Mahmud Ma'ruf in Rabat; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Ma'ruf] You have specified the end of August as a date for closing the dossier of the mass-destruction weapons. Do you believe that this specification of the date will actually help in closing this dossier?

[Al-Sahhaf] What prevented the closing of the dossier of mass-destruction weapons until now was the former Iraqi biological weapons program. Once this program is closed, it becomes incumbent on the special committee formed by the UN Security Council to supervise the elimination of the Iraqi mass-destruction weapons to submit its final report to the council to enable it to deliberate on the implementation of Paragraph 22 of Resolution 687, which provides for the lifting of the embargo imposed on the export of Iraqi oil and other Iraqi commodities. This is what the text and spirit of the resolution state.

According to the general analysis carried out by us and the aforementioned committee, which is documented, two months should be enough, in the light of the full cooperation shown by Iraq toward the committee.

Since the meeting at which the committee headed by Ralph Ekeus stated this [that two months would be sufficient for the completion of its task] was held at the end of last June, then 31 August would be an appropriate date for closing this dossier.

But if this did not come about and if the committee failed to submit its report, then this would be taken as a premeditated measure intended to maintain the embargo against Iraq, in which case it would be our right — and nobody should blame us — to suspend dealings between us and the United Nations, its resolutions, and its committees. For clearly, continued dealing and cooperation would be of no use.

Resolution 687 constitutes a contract between Iraq and the Security Council. It states that the Iraqi mass-destruction weapons would be gotten rid of and that a system of permanent monitoring of the Iraqi installations specializing in the manufacturing of such weapons would be set up. This is what this resolution states in respect of the Iraqi side. As to the UN side, and specifically the committee, the resolution asks the committee to inform the UN Security Council of the completion of this task and commits the council to implementing Paragraph 22 of the resolution, namely, the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of Iraqi oil and goods. In any contract between any two sides in the world, a side becomes free of its obligations under the contract if the other side violates any of the provisions of that contract. This fact was affirmed by Ralph Ekeus personally in Baghdad and it is recorded in the official minutes.

The Special Committee of the UN Security Council has closed all the dossiers relating to Iraqi mass-destruction weapons, and by its own admission nothing remained in its path except the biological program, which Iraq had stopped, destroying all its installations, in October 1990. Under this program, Iraqi scientists had succeeded by the end of 1985 in producing bacteriological elements, which constitute the middle stage of the program, because the production of bacteriological elements does not mean the production of the weapons. These elements constitute only the intermediate matter, which, if it continued to be researched, could lead to the production of weapons.

When the Kuwaiti crisis erupted, all indications clearly showed that aggression against Iraq was impending and that the preservation of these elements would constitute a danger to Iraq, because the aggression would destroy all the installations, and so it was necessary to get rid of them. So the Iraqi scientists actually got rid of these elements in October 1990. The committee is aware of this fact and is familiar with the features of the project and the program, where it starts and where it ends. For this reason, they did not pay any attention to it and Ekeus himself informed the UN Security Council in an official report in 1993 that he considers the biological dossier to be closed. However, he later turned around and reopened the dossier in 1994 on the pretext — the extent of whose veracity we do not wish to discuss — of the need to set up the details of the monitoring system, and that for this monitoring system to become effective, active, and reliable, the committee members and Ekeus personally need to inspect fully and completely all Iraq's past programs. So the dossier, which was closed, was reopened. We are now providing Ekeus, in complete openness, with all that he asks for and we have been cooperating with his committee. God willing, the committee will complete its work by the end of August, because as Ekeus himself has stated, he does not need more time than that.

On that date, we will be at a crossroads, facing two alternative possibilities: The first is that the Security Council would abide by its obligations under the provisions of Resolution 687 and consequently lift the embargo. The second possibility is that for reasons that we are aware of, they will try — though we hope this will not happen — to impose their sinister will to maintain the embargo against Iraq despite Iraq's implementation of its commitments under the resolution-contract.

In this case, as I have already said, nobody would blame us for ending our dealings with the United Nations. This is because the Iraqi people will ask, why do we honor our commitments while the other side fails to honor its commitments, and why should we submit to that side and its sinister objectives?

We are confident that the absolute majority of the UN Security Council members do not support these sinister objectives. We hope this majority will adhere to the legal interpretation of this contract.

[Ma'ruf] Were there any consultations with that majority before the fixing of the aforementioned date?

[Al-Sahhaf] We deal with the Special Committee of the UN Security Council. It was this committee that specified the date of completion of its work, which amounts to an admission by the committee that Iraq has fulfilled its obligations and it has the right to ask the Security Council, on its part, to abide by its own resolutions.

[Ma'ruf] We believe that France is among this majority and there are French statements which express the hope that Iraq would not take any provocative decision. What do you say to that?

[Al-Sahhaf] We are not trying to provoke anyone. But there are some sinister attempts by the United States to keep the embargo imposed on Iraq. We oppose these attempts because they conflict with and contradict the UN Security Council resolutions. We have given a true picture of the state of affairs and the possibilities involved. We will not accept from any side in the world the continuation of the embargo on Iraq. Undoubtedly, these attempts will have their results, but we say there is a way to deal with every situation.

[Ma'ruf] Do you believe that the international parties concerned with the Iraqi dossier are ready to go far enough in facing up to the American position?

[Al-Sahhaf] We do not deal with international parties, but with the United Nations. This [making Iraq deal with international parties] is a ruse which one should guard against. We do not want to enter into a futile dialogue about a domineering and despotic side in the United Nations. That is an international organization that was given a halo despite the fact that this halo has been smeared in mud in Bosnia-Herzegovina. For this reason, the Iraqi dossier provides the true test for all. As I have already said, we are at a crossroads and we shall see what will happen.

[Ma'ruf] Is the United States anxious to preserve the credibility of the United Nations?

[Al-Sahhaf] Ask the United Nations. The Security Council has imposed resolutions on Iraq and so it should abide by them as Iraq has done and it should implement these resolutions just as Iraq has implemented them.

[Ma'ruf] What measures are you planning to take by the end of August should the UN Security Council fail to abide by its resolution?

[Al-Sahhaf] Mr. President and Commander Saddam Husayn has been clear about this in his speech. He said that what we have implemented was meant to be in return for the lifting of the embargo and that the oppressors who want to see the embargo against Iraq continued should understand that we are not prepared to continue with the same state of affairs as before. As I said then, every situation has an appropriate way of dealing with it.

[Ma'ruf] Safe and protected areas have been set up and Iraqi flights over these areas have been banned, and they are maintained by the United States, Britain, and France without any UN Security Council resolutions. What would you say about them?

[Al-Sahhaf] There is a big difference between, on the one hand, resolutions voted upon by the Security Council members — three of whom are permanent members of the council — which says now [as published] that Iraq has implemented what it has been asked to and so the Security Council should lift the embargo, and, on the other hand, terrorist measures enforced by governments which claim to be civilized but are not.

Furthermore, Iraq has accepted the UN Security Council resolutions, dealt with them, and implemented them, but it has rejected the criminal measures that were imposed by despotic oppressive governments, namely, those of the United States and Britain essentially. These measures fall outside the so-called international legitimacy. We have turned the measures of these contemptibles into a burden on their own shoulders. They have imposed the ban on flights over northern Iraq on the false pretext of protecting the Kurds. But here are the Kurds fighting each other and the safe area has turned into a pot for brewing anarchy and corruption and everything is bad.

They have also failed in southern Iraq. But Iraq remains coherent and their measures have turned into a burden weighing them down and weighing down those who help them, such as the rulers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. As to the UN Security Council resolutions, we have accepted and implemented them, because we knew that what they intended was not the text of these resolutions but the imposition of a sinister policy on Iraq. So we have spoiled their policies by adhering to the legal interpretation of these resolutions.

[Ma'ruf] Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are working to keep the oil embargo imposed on Iraq because this would ensure their continued exportation of Iraq's oil quota. As they are two Arab countries, have you discussed this matter with the Arab League secretary general?

[Al-Sahhaf] The Arab League has nothing to do with this matter, neither from far nor from near. OPEC is the place where oil quotas are discussed and Iraq's quota is an established one. As to the claim that the return of Iraqi oil to the market will bring down oil prices further, this is not true. This is because whoever took over Iraq's quota should return it to Iraq. Besides, the technical realities indicate that Iraq's return will not be in one go. It will be a gradual escalating return. So the aim behind the spreading of such incorrect ideas and interpretations about Iraq's return to its well-known markets is to distort thoughts and arouse fears in the hearts of the other oil exporters and thus prompt them to join in the campaign to keep the embargo imposed on Iraq.

Iraq has always been accused of being a country which wants to increase oil prices unrealistically. They used to fight us by unleashing such untrue allegations. Now they are saying that Iraq's return to the exportation of its oil will lead to the collapse of oil prices. Focusing the light on these two types of tactics exposes the selfish objectives of this or that side.

[Ma'ruf] Have you signed any contracts for the exportation of oil once the embargo is lifted?

[Al-Sahhaf] Most of Iraq's customers began contacting us a long time ago because of their need for Iraqi oil. Many countries and companies have had talks with us and we have reached agreements with them for the post-embargo era.

[Ma'ruf] Have you reached a final agreement concerning the Majnun oil fields question with the French?

[Al-Sahhaf] I have not got any detailed information. But as far as the Majnun oil fields are concerned, we have gone a long way in this regard. This is not something new in Iraqi-French relations.

[Ma'ruf] Let us now return to your visit to Cairo. What did you discuss with the Arab League secretary general?

[Al-Sahhaf] Essentially, I gave Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid a detailed explanation of the issues pertaining to Resolution 687 and Iraq's implementation of its commitments under it. The secretary general expressed his appreciation and pleasure at these details. I told him how we are now doing our utmost to close the biological dossier. So, by virtue of his post, it is now the duty of the Arab League secretary general to support the Iraqi claim for the lifting of the embargo through the implementation of part C of the resolution. The secretary general's sympathy in this regard was evident.

I told him that in his statements he used to base his position on the Iraqi dossier on so-called international legitimacy, and so when he supports Iraq's position, he would be relying on international legitimacy and not on his pan- Arab emotions or on the Arab League Charter but on the text and spirit of the UN Security Council resolution.

[Ma'ruf] But the Arab League secretary general always talks about the question of the missing Kuwaitis. Is it not so?

[Al-Sahhaf] I have affirmed to him that there are no Kuwaiti prisoners of war in Iraq and that it has returned to Kuwait all the Kuwaiti prisoners of war (6,422 prisoners) it had in its possession after the aggression, and that the search now is about the fate of the missing. I have previously submitted written memoranda to him and also provided his three emissaries to Baghdad with all the details. I conveyed to him the latest developments in regard to our work to secure the maximum possible information about these missing persons. I have told him of the latest dossier which we have received through the Red Cross and which speaks of a young Kuwaiti girl whom the Kuwaiti rulers claimed was abducted by Iraqi soldiers. Accidentally, we discovered that she owned a hair-dressing salon in Baghdad and was living in Baghdad. We asked her to contact the representatives of the Red Cross and to explain her situation to them and tell them that she was living in Iraq of her own free will.

We are working day and night to obtain information about the missing people of the war. We have already provided answers to 256 of the dossiers submitted to us and we are continuing to provide answers for the remaining dossiers.

This sort of work has specific bases and rules in the Geneva agreements. In all wars and armed conflicts, there are missing people. It was they who gave the name Desert Storm to the aggression on Iraq. It is natural, whenever a storm blows, that many people get lost, particularly if the storm happens to be in the desert.

There is a well-known international course for dealing with the questions of missing persons. The blustering and hollow words which are being unleashed about this matter are only part of the campaign being waged against Iraq with the aim of winning sympathy and keeping the state of tension alive. We will continue our search, but we have to be honest with others as we are honest with ourselves. The missing people dossiers of World War II have not been closed yet and the United States, which has restored relations with Vietnam, says that there are persons still missing since the war against Vietnam.

[Ma'ruf] Why does Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid consider this question his main preoccupation?

[Al-Sahhaf] Our position on the question of the missing persons is clear and we have conveyed it to the Arab League secretary general, namely, that the Arab League has nothing to do with this matter and that the Arab League secretary general has nothing to do with the matters contained in the UN Security Council resolutions. Had they been Arab resolutions, it would have been possible to deal with him about them. But they are international resolutions. However, the Arab League secretary general could act as a go-between. We have conveyed this to him officially: That is, he could act as a go-between to urge all the parties to settle all the pending issues and establish Arab solidarity. But for him to have an official role in matters dealt with by the United Nations, is something we cannot accept.

[Ma'ruf] You met Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa for the first time in his office in Cairo, is not that so?

[Al-Sahhaf] Brother 'Amr and I always make a point of meeting whenever we have the chance. This is a gentlemen's agreement between us, and it reflects a courtesy and desire on the part of both sides to keep such chances open.

During my last meeting with Egyptian Foreign Minister brother 'Amr Musa last week, I explained to him the latest developments in the dossier of the mass-destruction weapons and Iraq's compliance with Resolution 687 so that he would hear Iraq's point of view as he hears the points of view of the others and thus the picture would be clear in the eyes of Egyptian officials.

As regards relations between the two countries, there is definitely a desire expressed by both sides to create opportunities and conditions conducive to making progress and healing the rift between them and the movement, toward normal relations.

[Ma'ruf] Some people still consider the aftermath of the Gulf war an obstacle in the way of inter-Arab reconciliation. What do you say to that?

[Al-Sahhaf] We have repeatedly declared at various official levels our concern to do all that we possibly can whenever there is a reciprocal concern. This is because we believe that any progress that can be achieved will save the Arab countries from the state of affairs they find themselves in at present and this will serve the interest of all, for all admit and recognize that they are in an unenviable situation and wish to get out of it. This is evident. The facts should not disturb anyone. All wish the situation was better than it is now.

If this is the diagnosis, then what remains is to get out of this situation, to take decisions and crystallize the independent will. There are some pointers indicating that matters have been improving. We in Iraq will strongly encourage such points, as this will serve the interest of the nation. We will meet every step taken in this regard with a positive counterstep and we will support it and develop it into further such steps in the same direction.

There has been a great deal of talk about Arab solidarity and Arab reconciliation and the need for the alleviation of the negative conditions through which we are living. This is a desire that has been clearly expressed. What is required now is agreement on practical steps and the crystallization of the desire in serious steps even if they are modest, because any steps taken will mark the beginning of a good development. We have been working toward this end and we have discussed this question within this framework with the Arab brothers we have had contact with.

[Ma'ruf] Have you seen the statement issued by the Damascus Declaration countries at the meeting at Manama about the new basis for common Arab action?

[Al-Sahhaf] I have read what was published in the press. I asked about and was told that that was what they had discussed at Manama. But this matter raises more than one question. Furthermore, it is, thus far, incomprehensible, since what was published was no different from what was contained in any of the speeches made on any occasion within the framework of the Arab League. So what justification is there for this to be issued by a group of countries which call themselves the Damascus Declaration countries?

What is needed are realistic steps that do not contribute to the spreading of illusions. The Manama statement does spread such illusions, because it is nothing more than a cosmetic form of an Egyptian plan and a Gulf plan. It does not seem to contain any clear matter or any clear stand.

[Ma'ruf] Now that we have spoken about the Damascus Declaration, may I ask if there have been any new developments in Syrian-Iraqi relations?

[Al-Sahhaf] There is nothing new. Coordination remains on the technical level in two fields. The first coordination is between the engineers of both countries and concerns the Euphrates river. The attitudes of Syria and Iraq toward the question of the Euphrates are identical and are based on the principles of international law. The second coordination is between the technicians and men of law of the interior ministries of both countries and concerns incidents on the borders such as movement of shepherds, combating smuggling, and other normal border problems. Other than this, there is nothing new.

[Ma'ruf] Was your visit to Qatar intended to be a message of appreciation from Iraq for the stand taken by the Qatar [amir] when he was heir apparent?

[Al-Sahhaf] I visited Qatar as an envoy of President Saddam Husayn to His Highness Amir Hamad Bin Khalifah Al Thani, firstly to explain to his highness the developments in the field of Iraq's cooperation with the United Nations and to provide him with all necessary information in regard to this matter, just as I have done during my recent visits to Qatar. Secondly, as an emissary of President Saddam, to congratulate his highness on his assumption of power in his country and to express to him our pleasure at Qatar's balanced attitude toward Iraq which calls for the lifting of the embargo on Iraq as long as it has fulfilled all its obligations. His Highness Prince Hamad played a major role in making relations between Iraq and Qatar balanced, positive, and forward-looking.

[Ma'ruf] There were strong moves to alleviate the ruptures between Iraq and Kuwait and between Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Is this true?

[Al-Sahhaf] No. The Qatari moves were concerned with the question of the missing persons. Qatar made two positive attempts that were welcomed by Iraq but rejected by Kuwait. After that, Qatar did not embark on any other attempts.

[Ma'ruf] The normalization of Iraqi-Iranian relations seems to be still progressing at a slow pace. Why is that?

[Al-Sahhaf] We have gone a considerable way in the dialogue between Iraq and Iran on the technical level in order that we may agree on an agenda for a political dialogue at the level of foreign ministers of the two countries. Matters pertaining to almost all the pending issues between the two countries which need to be tackled and resolved in a manner which safeguards the interests of both sides have been placed on the agenda.

We have agreed that for a start 'Ali Akbar Velayati would visit Baghdad where I would meet with him, then we would continue our meetings alternately between Tehran and Baghdad. However, conditions did not permit him to make his visit to Baghdad, which he has postponed seven times already. He might be able to make this visit in the future and then we would begin our dialogue.

[Ma'ruf] The question of the Iranian prisoners of war has been one of the prominent matters standing in the way of the normalization of relations between the two countries. We note that every now and then, Iran has announced the discovery of the bodies of Iranian soldiers who were originally considered to be among the missing persons. Does this mean that Iran is moving toward the liquidation of all dossiers?

[Al-Sahhaf] I wish to remind you that in 1990 Iraq unilaterally released all the Iranian prisoners of war registered with the Red Cross. No Iranian prisoners of war have remained in Iraq. There are, however, a number of people, but not many, who became prisoners of war but later refused to return to Iran. They became refugees hoping to seek asylum in a third country. Iranian delegations came to Iraq and met with them and proposed to them to return home. Some of them agreed to do so, while others refused. There are also ghost prisoners of war, whose names were added to the list of the prisoners of war on the basis of statements made by ex- prisoners of war. This is a method that is unknown in issues of prisoners of war. It transpired later that the lists of prisoners of war contained names of prisoners who had been released or did not exist at all. This is because in wars and with prisoners of wars, names get muddled up.

There are about 40,000 Iranian refugees in the care of the former Refugees Commission who are at a camp that was set up for them in the al-Ta'ish area, for whom we have provided all their needs as regards schools and clinics. Iranian delegations came and visited this camp and met with the refugees and managed to convince some of them to return. The delegation reassured them and so they returned to Iran. We wish all would return. There are also the Ahvaz Arabs who escaped the Iranian persecution. We have told the Iranians we are prepared to cooperate in their repatriation to Ahvaz.

The problem is that there are 21,000 Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran. This because Iran exchanged prisoners with us on a one-to-one basis, and the number of Iranian prisoners we had was less than the number of Iraqis taken prisoner by Iran. The Iraqi prisoners are well known and are registered in Red Cross records. They should be released and not used as a pressure card as some Iranian officials imagine. In our present contacts on the technical level, we are trying to find a formula to stop the Iranians using our prisoners of war as a pressure card.

[Ma'ruf] Has the question of opposition in the two countries been placed on the agenda?

[Al-Sahhaf] Neither side has touched upon this matter, because relations between two neighboring countries such as Iraq and Iran are usually sensitive and cooperation and work for the establishment of cooperation succeeds only when the appropriate way that could lead to normalization is chosen. If the wrong way is chosen, then no progress is made. The best way to deal with the question of the opposition lies in resolving the pending issues between the two countries and normalizing relations between them. The raising of this matter before that at official meetings will prevent the achievement of any progress in the relations.

We have not raised this matter during our official negotiations with the Iranians and they also did not raise it. But they bluster about it in their media and elsewhere.

[Ma'ruf] You had hoped that Turkey would exercise its right to trade dealings with Iraq as a third party that suffered harm. But Turkey did not exercise its right. Why was that?

[Al-Sahhaf] When we talked to our Turkish neighbors about the losses they suffered as a result of the embargo imposed on Iraq, we told them, and that was in 1991, that you can cut your losses by defending your right to invoke Article 50 of the UN Charter which provides that when a third country suffers any loss as a result of an embargo imposed by the United Nations on a specific country, the country that has suffered the loss has the right to ask the UN Security Council to discuss the question of its losses. They showed enthusiasm about this idea and together we drew up a formula through which Turkey could trade with Iraq in permitted commodities. But for a reason that is unknown to us, the Turkish attitude changed, and the idea of clearing the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipelines was born. Turkey could have invoked Article 50 also in respect of the clearing operation. But American pressure turned the clearing operation into an instrument of pressure on Iraq. So we explained to our Turkish neighbors that this will not be of any benefit to them and agreed with them on a new formula. But the United States blocked the way and the project came to a standstill.

[Ma'ruf] Every now and then, Turkish forces invade northern Iraq to pursue the rebels of the Turkish Kurdish Workers Party. What do you say to that?

[Al-Sahhaf] We are very disappointed by this grave Turkish action, because it harms both Turkey and Iran. There is a state of anarchy, internecine fighting, and crimes in northern Iraq imposed by the United States through what it calls the Hammer Forces which are stationed in Turkey and which are supported by the Turkish Government.

Thus the Turkish Government accepts and supports the creation of this bad state of anarchy which creates favorable conditions for Kurdish and Turkish rebels. Instead of tackling the growing Kurdish problem inside Turkey, the Turkish Government has been sending its forces to northern Iraq. Thus it now runs in a vicious circle.

The policy of the Turkish Government, which tries to appease and support the sinister American policy, spreads anarchy in northern Iraq. This anarchy breeds snakes that bite Turkey itself.

We explained to Turkish officials that the solution to the Kurdish problem lies in their telling the Americans enough, because you have placed us in a vicious circle and we are now destroying ourselves. When the Americans stop their treacherous policy of interfering in the affairs of northern Iraq and most insolently spreading anarchy in the region on the pretext of protecting the Kurds — whereas actually the Kurds fell into the abyss and Turkey began to face a growing crisis when the American policy began to operate in northern Iraq — when the Americans stop their sinister policy, the state of anarchy will come to an end, the Iraqi Kurds will return to Baghdad to sign the autonomous rule agreement, and the national administration will return to the north, and the Iraqi- Turkish borders will then become secure.

[Ma'ruf] Extensive efforts are being made to end internecine fighting among the Iraqi Kurdish parties. What is the Iraqi Government's attitude toward this situation?

[Al-Sahhaf] There is no solution to the Kurdish problem except through the return of central rule, and this depends on the coming of the leaders of the two main Kurdish parties and those of the other parties to Baghdad and their signing of the agreement drawn up in 1991. This agreement is based on autonomous rule for the Kurds within the framework of the Iraqi Constitution and Iraqi unity and is based also on the 11 March 1970 statement, which is the legal basis for autonomous rule in northern Iraq.

The Kurds are being forcibly prevented from signing this agreement. The sons of our Kurdish people in the north are anxious to return and have been demanding to return. So the leaders of the Kurdish parties should stop their internecine fighting, which harms their Kurdish people, and put an end to the state of anarchy and treason that now reigns over northern Iraq. As to us, we will continue to maintain our position against the Anglo-American plot and we encourage the sons of our Kurdish people to return to national rule.

[Ma'ruf] But the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan accuses you of supporting the [Kurdistan] Democratic Party.

[Al-Sahhaf] These are cheap allegations used to camouflage the conditions of anarchy and the crimes being committed in northern Iraq. Jalal Talabani, leader, of the Patriotic Union, bears a major part of the blame for these crimes. We do not encourage any side against the other. All of them are in contact with Baghdad. We want them to return to the national ranks and to stop this treacherous plot which has thrown the Kurds of Iraq into the abyss.

[Ma'ruf] In his latest speech, President Saddam Husayn called on the opposition to return to Iraq. Was not this so?

[Al-Sahhaf] The call was made to all those who deviated and lost their way to return to the right course, where they will be welcome. This is the natural thing to do. It does not concern the Iraqis abroad but all those who have deviated. Iraq has never closed nor will it close its doors in the face of its sons. Anyone who resorts to his conscience and stops his deviation, can return to his country where he would be welcomed with loving arms.

[Ma'ruf] The talk about democracy seems to have stopped since the Gulf crisis though there were initiatives in this regard before it. Why is that?

[Al-Sahhaf] Iraq builds its political, social, and economic system on the basis of a fully independent national and pan-Arab will. We do not follow false fads. We have our pan-Arab national program, which is the program of the Ba'th Party and which provides for the establishment of freedom and democracy through an independent will. I believe that this is the only sound course open to every developing country, namely, to build a system that is compatible with its history and will and not a system that follows a foreign pattern and in particular the Western pattern.

The democratic program in Iraq is continuing and moving forward with steady steps. We have a permanent constitution plan which provides a basis for democracy compatible with the structure in Iraq. Our Constitution guarantees the establishment and freedom of national parties within an Arab nationalist framework. This Constitution and the press law are awaiting the lifting of the unjust embargo as a framework for political building in the sense you have spoken of, that is the building of a representative system for our society.

The process is continuing and its timing has built the real development of the society [sentence as published].

[Ma'ruf] Your Excellency Mr. Minister. Do you believe that we will meet again shortly with the embargo on Iraq having been lifted?

[Al-Sahhaf] God willing, we will meet again soon with the embargo lifted or eroding. As I have told you, we are now at a watershed. Iraq has preserved its credibility and has proven it. The UN Security Council is asked to show such credibility and this is what we are hoping. But if it fails to do so, then the embargo will be eroded because the Security Council will lose its credibility and the embargo will be unlawful and every event has an appropriate way to deal with it.

### UNSCOM Urged To Ignore CIA 'Disinformation'

*NC2907095195 Paris AFP in English*
*0921 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Baghdad, July 29 (AFP)—Iraq will cooperate "to the maximum" with the UN Special Commission on disarmament (UNSCOM) when its chief investigator Rolf Ekeus visits Baghdad next week, a newspaper here pledged Saturday [29 July].

The daily BABIL, run by President Saddam Husayn's son 'Udayy, said: "Iraq is anxious to cooperate to the maximum with UNSCOM so it can tie up the biological weapons file."

Iraq wants to convince the United Nations that it has complied with all UN resolutions on abandoning weapons of mass destruction to enable a lifting of economic sanctions imposed after its invasion of Kuwait in August 1990.

Last week, however, it warned it would stop cooperating with UNSCOM if the commission did not finish its work by the end of August and give Baghdad the all-clear.

BABIL urged UNSCOM to distance itself from disinformation spread by the CIA intelligence service in the United States in an attempt to prolong sanctions.

"There is no question, however, of allowing the CIA to make us lose time by propagating lies and accusations," it said. "Iraq has the right to obtain a lifting of the embargo. It is not begging for it."

Ekeus is due here Friday for a visit of two to three days to receive a complete report on Iraq's biological arms program, which Baghdad disclosed for the first time during the UN official's last mission at the end of June.

Iraq's report, following the disclosure of the program, fell short of UN requirements, according to the disarmament commission, which has requested a complete, final version. [passage omitted]

### Official Interviewed on 'Super Factory'

*JN3007123695 Baghdad AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 19 Jul 95 p 5*

[Interview with Qasim Muhammad 'Abd-al-Fahdawi, general manager of the Iraqi Factory establishment by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given; from the weekly supplement AL-'UBUR — first paragraph is AL-JUMHURIYAH introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a state which is subject to a siege in the fields of science, economy, and technology as well as other fields, attaining an advanced stage of industrialization becomes something close to a miracle. Therefore, the establishment of the "Super Factory" cannot but be considered a miracle under this siege, whose pressure and hardships have been transformed by the Iraqis into feats of creativity and invention and a historic opportunity to defeat the impossible. AL-'UBUR has met with Qasim Muhammad 'Abd al-Fahdawi, general manager of the Iraqi Factory Enterprise, and held with him an open interview on what we may call the "Super Factory" city. Following are the details:

[AL-'UBUR] Why was the "Super Factory" called the Iraqi Factory?

[Al-Fahdawi] It was called the Iraqi Factory being 100 percent Iraqi in idea, design, and implementation. It was built without any foreign assistance.

[AL-'UBUR] Who came up with the idea of building the factory?

[Al-Fahdawi] The idea essentially came from leader President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, who called for the establishment of a factory which is wholly Iraqi and consists of all types of industries which are concentrated in one place and implemented by Iraqi brains and hands. His excellency voiced the idea at a meeting of MIO officials. Thus, the factory was built at his excellency's order.

[AL-'UBUR] Could the factory be considered an industrial city which would expand to include other industries; and, could it also be considered a base for other future industries?

[Al-Fahdawi] The Iraqi Factory alone will not be an industrial city. However, the Saddam Factories Complex will become a huge industrial city. The Iraqi Factory will be a part of this city. What has been carried out so far is the first stage of the factory which will be followed by other stages. Work is currently under way to implement factories which will form a super industrial city.

[AL-'UBUR] Would the factory open up prospects for other industrial works?

[Al-Fahdawi] Of course, every industrial work will create prospects for other industrial works. Any industrial work that is carried out will be followed by another industrial work. We have big plans in this field. But as a natural sequence of the existing industry in Iraq, work is currently underway to ensure all works that serve existing industrial operations. Take the car industry, for instance. This industry compels any planner or industrialist to think about industries that supply car components. In the Iraqi Factory, we concentrate on the production of machines which we need for all industries. Our present plan involves the production of turnery and screening machines which are considered the backbone of any engineering industry such as the car industry. Any factory in the world needs such machines directly or indirectly.

[AL-'UBUR] What stage has the work in the factory attained?

[Al-Fahdawi] We have just begun the second stage which consists of three additional factories. We plan to eventually have 10 factories which complement one another. They include the production of big machines such as tractor engines.

[AL-'UBUR] Do you have a good supply of raw materials. And, if you needed more in the future, would you import from abroad?

[Al-Fahdawi] We have the raw materials for our productions. They are produced in the foundries of the industrial sector which belongs to the Ministry of Industry and the MIO. They supply the factory with all the iron ore it needs.

[AL-'UBUR] According to what world industrial system was the Iraqi Factory designed?

[Al-Fahdawi] We did not follow any particular world system in designing this factory. We also did not have any previous experience in designing such factories. We simply depended on scattered information which was gathered from here and there and on the experience we gained from the foreign companies we worked with in this field. In order to add to our information, we collected information from some individuals who worked with these foreign companies. This information accounted for 30 percent while the remaining 70 percent was obtained through discussion, investigation, and research. A committee of elite MIO workers was formed to draw up the general outlines of the project. The committee compiled a report on the project and the strugglers of the MIO center undertook the task of carrying out what was recommended in that report concerning the Saddam industries. The work was coordinated with six other centers which took part in designing the Iraqi Factory, included the buildings, power networks, machines, electrical control systems, and the general planning.

[AL-'UBUR] Do you know of any world factory which resembles the Iraqi Factory in design?

[Al-Fahdawi] There is no such model. We did not follow any world system. We simply followed international designing standards. We must understand that Japanese, Iraqi, French, or American engineers follow different design bases. There is not a single factory which resembles the Iraqi Factory in shape in any part of the world.

[AL-'UBUR] What does the factory produce now?

[Al-Fahdawi] The factory currently produces small and large screening machines, which are our target since they go into the engineering industries, such as the tractor engine with its three parts: the axle, gearbox, and other parts which go into the tractor industry. Entry into the means of production is the key to entry into the ranks of big industrial powers.

[AL-'UBUR] Do you produce for the private sector?

[Al-Fahdawi] No, we do not produce for the private sector.

[AL-'UBUR] Are you thinking of exporting?

[Al-Fahdawi] Exportation depends on the circumstances.

[AL-'UBUR] Would the three factories comprising the second stage improve quality or quantity?

[Al-Fahdawi] They will improve quality not quantity.

[AL-'UBUR] Have you adopted the method of reverse engineering?

[Al-Fahdawi] We have used the method of reverse engineering but not very much.

[AL-'UBUR] What was the reaction of Arab and foreign visitors?

[Al-Fahdawi] The foreigners were astonished by our experiment and the Arabs had blessed it.

[AL-'UBUR] Do you not consider your entry into this experiment an adventure?

[Al-Fahdawi] This is correct, because the subject has its big and complex engineering aspect. The Saddam industries are a good exploitation of available capabilities. Billions of dollars would have been needed to import such machines. But, we have saved all that by this experiment. Our entry was a challenge to the scientific and technological blockade of the country. This factory will help us overcome the technological constrictions in some of our industries.

## Government Decides To Seek Abu-Marzuq Extradition

*TA3107045895 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0400 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Justice Ministry has relayed to the U.S. Department of Justice a statement regarding its intention to demand the extradition of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] member Musa Abu-Marzuq to Israel. Our Washington correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Abu-Marzuq will be arraigned this week, and the judge will decide whether he is to be detained in the United States until the Israeli extradition request is heard or be deported at once.

The decision to request Abu-Marzuq's extradition was made last night at a consultation called by the prime minister with the participation of the foreign minister, justice minister, attorney general, legal experts, and defense establishment members.

Before an extradition request can be submitted, the attorney general must appeal to an Israeli court and request a warrant for the arrest of Abu-Marzuq.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 31 July carries a related report on pages 1 and 2 by David Makovsky, Marilyn Henry, and news agencies, adding that "the decision came as somewhat of a surprise since earlier reports said the Justice Ministry did not believe it had adequate evidence for the extradition without resorting to intelligence information, which Israel does not like to compromise." The report quotes "an official who attended the deliberations" as saying: "'If we are going ahead, I guess it is fair to say that we think we have enough evidence' that will sustain the extradition request."]

### Minister Explains Decision

*TA3107073795 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0400 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[Telephone interview with Justice Minister David Liba'i by Ya'el Dan and Mikha Friedman on 31 July; place not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Dan] Good morning, Professor Liba'i, Israeli justice minister.

[Liba'i] Good morning.

[Dan] We heard a report that the request for Abu-Marzuq's extradition was made contrary to the legal advice tendered by the attorney general and the state attorney. What is your position on the extradition request?

[Liba'i] The decision to request his extradition was made by all the participants at the conclusion of a very serious debate. It is true that, from the legal point of view, dealing with the leaders of terrorist organizations is not easy. Nevertheless, considering that we expect all other countries to act against terror and because the United States is a partner in the war on terror, it is our duty to do all we can against Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], its leaders, and anyone who resorts to murdering, blowing up, and annihilating innocent people.

[Friedman] That is a political position, and we asked for your legal opinion. Are we going to open all our intelligence material to the Americans, even if it means exposing sources and agents whom we would normally avoid exposing?

[Liba'i] Our ability to deal with the issue in legal terms is undoubtedly limited. First of all, the extradition treaty with the United States, which dates back to the 1960's, has its limitations in that it features a list of extraditable offenses. That means that the United States will only extradite people if they committed the exact offenses specified on the list. The activities of terrorists and terrorist organization leaders are not on the list. We are therefore forced to prove that he committed offenses specified in the list, such as murder, conspiracy to commit murder, and so forth.

Second, as you noted, we are bound by the need to present evidence. We have intelligence information, but translating it into evidence for the court is far from simple, primarily because we do not wish to expose or endanger sources of information, and also because some witnesses refuse to sign depositions against terrorist organization leaders. Nevertheless, we will make every possible effort to present whatever can be presented and demand his extradition.

[Dan] Can Israel present the evidence, in your opinion, or is there no connection between the extradition request and our evaluation of our ability to present proper evidence?

[Liba'i] The person authorized to submit an extradition request is the attorney general. He has been shown material that shows that Abu-Marzuq is responsible for raising funds and resources for Hamas operations; that he is responsible for and has acted in the recruitment and training of personnel for terror operations; and that he conspired with others to carry out terrorist attacks, including assassinations. I am not saying the situation is simple or that we can do it easily, but we decided to cope with the difficulties and to present our case to the U.S. prosecution as openly as possible and to request his extradition.

[Friedman] The price, Prof. Liba'i, is unfortunately clear: an upsurge in terrorist attacks by Hamas, which could mean kidnappings, fatalities, which in turn would definitely mean a reduction in public support for the government and damage to the peace process. Will all this be worthwhile?

[Liba'i] I do not know what price you are referring to. What I know is that we are supposed to fight terror with any means at our disposal. Now that the head of the Hamas political bureau has been captured — the bureau at the top of the Hamas leadership hierarchy, to which the Hamas military apparatus is subordinate — do you want us to tell the Israeli public that we are just caving in, giving up? Why? Out of some fear of action by Hamas, which is acting against us anyway, or because of some difficulty, be it legal or other? We have to do the most we can to bring him to trial.

[Dan] Can we not trust the Americans to mete out justice?

[Liba'i] We do not dictate to the Americans. In this respect, the Americans are acting on the basis of material they have or any we may hand over to them. If they put him on trial, justice will definitely be served. There is also a possibility that they will say: We are supposed to deport him; do you want him or not? What will Israel reply about Abu-Marzuq? Do we not want to put him on trial? Do we not want to interrogate him? Do we not want to punish him? We certainly do, and that was the basis for our decision.

[Friedman] And perhaps we are secretly hoping that after we request his extradition and supply all the evidence we can obtain and present, the Americans will reject our request and deal with him as they see fit?

[Liba'i] We cooperate with every country that fights terror, including the United States. The U.S. President's stand on terror is well known: He leads a universal campaign against terror and against all the fundamentalist organizations. We can assume, therefore, that there will be cooperation at least between at least the U.S. Department of Justice and the Israeli Justice Ministry on this issue as well.

[Friedman] Thank you very much, Justice Minister David Liba'i.

### Ties to 'Terrorist' Activities Alleged

*TA3007122995 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Jul 95 p 5*

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[FBIS Translated Text] Even legal experts who maintain that there is not enough evidence to warrant Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq's extradition to Israel cannot rule out the possibility that he was involved in a series of grave terror attacks, including the 'Afula car bomb, the attack at the Jerusalem mall, the attack at the bus station next to the Jerusalem International Convention Center, and the No. 5 bus bombing in Tel Aviv. The Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leadership decided to carry out this series of attacks. The question is just how much could the man at the top of the pyramid not know.

Israel can easily prove that Abu-Marzuq is a Hamas leader but, according to senior legal sources, it would be hard to prove that he is directly connected with the 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam squads' terror activity.

Muhammad Qasim Sawalihah, commander of the Hamas military arm, stands between Abu-Marzuq and the squads in the territories. Sawalihah fled the territories in 1991 with forged documents and settled in London, commanding the military arm from there. He used to occasionally travel to the United States for coordination meetings and consultations. Would it be reasonable to assume that the commander of the military arm failed to update his superior on the orders he had issued to the squads in the territories, including the authorization of suicide attacks?

Many Hamas members questioned by the Shin Bet over the past several years provided information about Abu-Marzuq and his activities. A large group questioned after being arrested in 1991 admitted that Abu-Marzuq had personally drafted them, trained them, and gave them operational instructions. Most of them were drafted in September 1989, when Abu-Marzuq visited the territories to rehabilitate the movement after Shaykh Ahmad Yasin was arrested.

In a three-week lightning visit, Abu-Marzuq successfully reconstructed Hamas, set up commands, appointed regional commanders, organized methods of operation, and returned to the United States. Since then, he has been the supreme Hamas commander, in charge of finance, of the leaflet publication network in the territories, and of Hamas activities in the territories, including the military arm.

Additional material received during interrogations, mainly in 1993, links Abu-Marzuq with issuing guidance and instructions to the Hamas commanders.

According to a Hamas member arrested in Israel on January 1993, Abu-Marzuq received a report about the murder of IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldier Ilan Sa'adon in May 1989. According to this Hamas member, Abu-Marzuq showed him sketches pointing to the place where Sa'adon was buried. The man said that Abu-Marzuq had offered to conduct negotiations with the Israeli authorities in which he was to reveal the burial site in exchange for the release of senior Hamas members, including Salih Shihadah, the Hamas military commander at the time Sa'adon was murdered.

Abu-Marzuq was also connected with the Hamas command in the territories. An arrested Hamas member said that he had been asked to meet senior activists from Gaza, Hebron, and the Ramallah area to discuss Hamas activity, which he did. In one of his meetings with a Ramallah region commander, 'Adil 'Awadallah, the latter suggested that the member ask for an approval by the Hamas command abroad for a plan to assassinate Sari Nusaybah. The Hamas member testified that he had personally presented this plan to Abu-Marzuq, who expressed enthusiasm and apparently approved it. The plan did not materialize because 'Awadallah was arrested by the Israeli authorities.

Abu-Marzuq is also the man behind the founding of the Hamas military wing in the United States, dubbed Falastin. Its members were trained in preparing explosive charges, time bombs, and toxic materials. Reports on this activity and on ongoing training progress were presented to Abu-Marzuq personally.

Another Hamas member said under interrogation that Abu-Marzuq was also connected with "the special squad" that was set up in the United States in 1992. Its four members underwent intensive military training and were scheduled to leave for the territories in 1993 to carry out terror attacks against Israeli targets. Abu-Marzuq himself canceled this operation because he believed the squad members have not reached a satisfactory level.

In August 1992, a senior Hamas member called a Hamas activist asking for funds for military activity. The activist told the member to contact Abu—Marzuq, who eventually sent money to the Hamas member for distribution in the Hebron area. Incidentally, the money never arrived in the territories.

Additional material points to Abu-Marzuq's contacts with Iran and Hizballah. According to agreements which Abu-Marzuq was involved in, Hamas members underwent training in camps in Iran and in Hizballah camps in Lebanon.

### Experts Find Insufficient Evidence

*TA3007091495 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Jul 95 p 6*

[Report by Shim'on Schiffer, Tova Tzimuqi, Hayim Shibi, and Tzadoq Yehezqeli]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Opinions prepared by legal experts state that Israel does not have enough evidence to press charges against Musa Abu-Marzuq, chairman of the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] political bureau, who was arrested in the United States several days ago.

Any Israeli extradition request would have to include evidence that would stand up in U.S. and not just Israeli courts. Senior justice officials believe the Israeli Administration does not have a single piece of acceptable evidence.

The experts, including State Attorney Dorit Beinisch and Foreign Ministry legal adviser Yo'el Singer, said Israel should refrain from presenting an extradition request because there is almost no factual basis to support it.

A study conducted along with the heads of the Shin Bet revealed that most of the information regarding Abu-Marzuq's involvement in terrorism was received from intelligence sources who cannot be brought before the courts. This is because intelligence evidence is usually received from agents who get it from sources they do not want to expose. According to such information, Abu-Marzuq has been involved in and is in charge of directing Hamas operations in the United States and in the territories, including terrorist activity against Israel.

A senior legal source yesterday made it clear that an additional difficulty in asking for Abu-Marzuq's extradition stems from the fact that the U.S.—Israeli extradition treaty does not include terror offenses. Israel must base its request on suspicions of murder or attempted murder, and there is doubt that they can be substantiated.

Today, Prime Minister Rabin will hold consultations on this issue with the foreign and justice ministers, the state attorney, the director of the Justice Ministry's International Affairs Department, and the head of the Shin Bet.

According to Israeli legal experts, there is a high probability that the U.S. authorities will deport Abu-Marzuq, which is why Israel should hurry in presenting its extradition request. At the same time, the experts reject the claim that Israel must seek the extradition no matter what. [passage omitted]

### Rabin Doubts Accord With Syria by End of Term

*TA3107081095 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 31 Jul 95 p 2*

[FBIS Translated Text] For the first time since the negotiations with Syria started, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday expressed doubt about the possibility of reaching an agreement with Syria during this government's term. Even if an agreement is reached, it will only be an interim arrangement, Rabin said.

The prime minister spoke toward the end of the cabinet meeting, and the ministers received the impression that Rabin's remarks expressed his "gut feeling."

Following are the prime minister's remarks: "If, God forbid, we do not do the best we can in the social and political fields, we might bring about the end of the path we are taking. There is no certainty that there will a continuation of our path after 1996. If we do not manage to advance the various negotiations and implement them, we will leave behind a reality of unfinished processes. If we reach anything at all, these will be interim arrangements and not permanent solutions. This is definitely the case with Syria.

"The coming year will be a period of special significance: First of all, the coming year will decide the chances of implementing the peace process. We are now facing two complex and difficult problems: the implementation of the agreement on the West Bank and the accord with Syria.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 31 July carries a related report on page 1 by David Makovsky, adding that in his comments to the cabinet, "Rabin expressed anger that Syria did not keep its promise to the US to hold military talks, but rather preconditioned such negotiations on Israel conceding its early- warning stations on the Golan."]

"Terrorism impedes the continued expansion of self-rule for the Palestinians. The Ramat Gan attack raised many questions which have not yet been answered. I do not have to tell you what effect it would have had on the talks with the Palestinians had the number of casualties been higher. We can expect to face very difficult problems over the deep disputes within Israeli society. The problem is to impose the law on Israelis in the territories — a problem that will only get worse. I believe that what we are doing reflects true Zionism and not messianic Zionism."

### Rabin on Syria, Ramat Gan Bombing, Abu-Marzuq

*TA2907163595 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0705 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Interview with Yitzhaq Rabin, prime minister and defense minister, by moderator Hayim Hecht and political correspondent Shlomo Raz, at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv on 28 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Raz] Mr. Rabin, I was at the site of the Ramat Gan terrorist attack, and I heard the insults leveled at you, the chief of staff, the police minister, and others. How can public behavior be changed?

[Rabin] I do not want to refer to this week's terrible tragedy, when a suicide attacker decided to harm innocent Israelis as part of the radical Islamic organizations' murderous actions aimed at torpedoing the peace process. A similar attack was carried out in France a few days ago by a terrorist group, probably Algerian, yet I did not hear anybody but the murderers blamed, while here the opposite is true. Here in Israel everything is permitted in order to achieve political aims.

[Hecht] Does it hurt you, or have you learned to be indifferent?

[Rabin] It is unpleasant, but I wonder how Israelis, even those with a totally different political outlook to mine, try to blame other Israelis — the government, me, others — instead of the murderers' organizations. It is even worse when the army or its commanders are involved. It is such a distortion that it is unimaginable. They are simply cooperating with the extreme Islamic terrorist organizations. They are not saying these organizations are the murderers. These Israelis are being used in a domestic political argument. It is as though the terrorist organizations are being exonerated of responsibility for the murders.

[Raz] Are the reactions spontaneous, or do you see some hand directing things?

[Rabin] Everything is being directed from above.

[Raz] Who is directing it?

[Rabin] The opposition is turning each terrorist event into a lever against the government and not in fighting terrorism.

[Raz] Mr. Rabin, is the identity of the terrorist known yet? Who is the man, where did he come from, and how come nobody has taken responsibility for the attack? Or perhaps you know something that has not yet been made public.

[Rabin] I know that everything you have just said is true, and it apparently means that I, as prime minister and defense minister, and we as Israelis, are now facing new murderous terrorist activity. Nobody has taken responsibility for the action, and we do not yet know the identity of the perpetrator. No tent where mourners come has been found, as was the case with all previous suicide attacks. It could be due to the desire of the extremist terrorist organizations — Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] or Islamic Jihad — to play it down for their own reasons, perhaps so as not to enter into a confrontation with the Palestinian

Authority [PA]. I still do not have any proof that he came from Gaza, Judaea and Samaria, or from outside the territories. He needed assistance in order to obtain the explosives, reach the site, know where to get on the bus, and he needed Israeli money to pay the driver. We are wondering whether there has not been a change in format in terrorist attacks, especially suicide attacks, by Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

[Hecht] Sir, are 'Arafat and his security forces trying to solve the riddle?

[Rabin] Yes, they are cooperating with us with the aim of finding the perpetrators because they know that such attacks do not help the process between us.

[Hecht] Will Israel request the extradition of Musa Abu-Marzuq, who was detained in the United States?

[Rabin] We are now collecting material to enable our legal experts to reach a conclusion based on the current laws and understandings between us and the United States to bring about his extradition. I cannot say with certainty that the legal system already has sufficient material for that. We are very interested in his extradition if it is possible. If not, he must be treated according to U.S. law since President Clinton passed legislation in Congress defining Hamas as a terrorist organization. We must recall that Abu-Marzuq has U.S. citizenship and that to bring about his extradition we will have to convince the U.S. legal system of its justification.

[Hecht] Sir, we interviewed in Ashqelon prison this week, prior to Abu-Marzuq's capture, Palestinian terrorists belonging to Hamas who told us that he had offered Israel at some stage a cease-fire with Hamas. Can you confirm that?

[Rabin] I simply do not recall anything like that. I do not think he ever suggested an unconditional cease-fire. As far as I remember, Hamas brought up such a proposal, but its demands included an uprooting of settlements and various political undertakings, which we did not even think could be considered.

[Hecht] Early in the week, the Ministerial Committee on Shin Bet Interrogations met, and its decisions, which were apparently passed with difficulty, are unacceptable to the Shin Bet. Does the Shin Bet, which is at the forefront of the struggle against the terrorist elements, have sufficiently effective instruments to operate?

[Rabin] I will be careful in what I say. With the radical Islamic terrorist organizations — Hamas and Islamic Jihad — we are facing a new type of terrorist. A suicide attack is not a decision by one person, it requires a system: a fanatical preacher who brainwashes the suicide attacker, a source that provides the explosives, and an element that decides where and when to carry out the attack. Nothing can be done to deter the suicide attacker, because a death sentence will not dissuade anybody prepared to die. Therefore, the way to fight this phenomenon is to find out who organizes it, who provides the explosives, who is the preacher, and in which mosque he operates. Without a good Shin Bet investigatory system, we will not be able to fight terrorism in general and this type of terrorism in particular. In my view, the current restrictions on the Shin Bet, based on the Landau commission, harm the ability to effectively fight this form of terrorism. I never suggested using torture to extract information, but to the same extent, it is inconceivable that in sitting down to a cup of coffee with these murderers to expect them to hand over information that can incriminate them in the eyes of their friends or other important information about a planned, cruel terrorist attack. Mishaps can happen: A single death occurred using measures employed against 8,000 interrogated people. Is that a reason to change the means of interrogation? It is inconceivable for anybody to prevent the Shin Bet from continuing to at least use the current means at its disposal. Anybody who does will have on his conscience the reduction in the ability to fight lunatic terrorism by suicide attackers and others.

[Hecht] Does the legal system, for instance the justice minister, appreciate what you have just said?

[Rabin] I will not go into such a discussion now. I have stated my position, and I will fight for it and do everything to make sure that the Shin Bet, as the chief element foiling terrorism, will be given the means to do so within the norms of behavior which we as a Jewish democratic state want to maintain. On the other side, however, it is our duty to defend bus passengers against lunatic suicide attackers. It is inconceivable for us not to realize what we are facing when considering the measures we have to use to prevent such attacks.

[Hecht] Sir, shortly before our interview you held relatively wide-ranging deliberations on the negotiations to be resumed with the Palestinians on Sunday [30 July]. Are they reconvening Sunday, and how long will they last?

[Rabin] The negotiations will be renewed on Sunday. I personally announced that they will be suspended during the funerals of the Ramat Gan fatalities. We are determined to continue the negotiations. We believe that is the way to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, which gave birth to terrorism. We are in the midst of negotiations with the PLO, which ceased terrorism and operates against it. It is still not doing enough to fight terrorism, and we expect it to do more, just as we expect more from ourselves. We discussed earlier the attempt in Israel to restrict the Shin Bet's ability to fight terrorism. I hope the PA will not charge us with reducing the means our security forces have in fighting terrorism at the same time that I ask them to do more against those who initiate and carry out terrorist actions.

[Hecht] Mr. Prime Minister, during the Knesset vote on the amendment to the Golan Law, I saw you involved in horse trading with people coming and going from your office. What do you think about when you are busy in all this revolting political horse trading?

[Rabin] All coalitions have repulsive aspects. I think the bill presented by three Labor Knesset members was racist and aimed at neutralizing the vote of the non-Jewish minorities in Israel — Muslims, Druze, and Christians. Had a bill been raised anywhere in the world which would have tried to neutralize minorities, especially Jews, the reaction of the Jewish people and Israel would have been firm. Furthermore, it was a bill to extricate Syria. Syria feels bad about the holdup in the negotiations with us because it did not meet its undertaking to the U.S. secretary of state on the three stages in the negotiations. Two took place, but the third did not. Just imagine what would have happened had the bill passed. Syria would justifiably have said that Israel is responsible for putting up the obstacle to continuing the negotiations. I read in today's press that the Syrian media has charged me with responsibility for the maneuver. I have no doubt that yesterday's tie vote in the Knesset rescued the State of Israel's international status as an antiracist state and freed it from the onus of responsibility for ending the political process.

[Hecht] What is happening to the negotiations with Syria? Syrian Ambassador al-Mu'allim met with Secretary Christopher, but are the conditions ripe for renewing the talks?

[Rabin] I am waiting for an American explanation on why what Secretary of State Christopher announced in Damascus and later told me after reaching an agreement with President al-Asad has not be implemented. I will wait to hear why it is not being realized.

[Raz] Is that the condition for resuming the officers' talks?

[Rabin] I have already told you: I am waiting for an explanation. Before receiving an explanation, I do not want to make any decisions.

[Raz] Do you accept the opinion of the Russian deputy foreign minister, as received in Jerusalem, that the Syrian move is tactical and that a breakthrough is around the corner?

[Rabin] I do not have any information to permit me to be a partner to that assessment.

[Hecht] Mr. Prime Minister, President 'Ezer Weizman made several sharp statements this week which perhaps hurt you. He referred to the need to go straight to the permanent settlement. Were you hurt by his remarks?

[Rabin] I will not say anything about the president's remarks. If I have anything to say I will say it to him in a private meeting. We meet once a week or once every two weeks. I respect him and never argue with him in public. To the same extent, I continue the policy in which I believe. [passage omitted]

### Ambassador Indyk's Meeting With Levi Viewed

*TA2807112795 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 28 Jul 95 p B2*

[Article by Hana Qim, from the "Account" weekly column: "The Ambassador and David Levi"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Martin Indyk's first test under fire with the Israeli political scene was indeed fiery. The ambassador, now two months in Israel, last week held a prescheduled meeting with Arye Der'i (and also with David Levi, Moshe Qatzav, Nisim Zvili, and Gedalya Gal). The fact that the ambassador's shuttle mission in the Knesset took place only one day before the Knesset voted on the amendment to the Golan Heights Law enraged Refa'el Eytan who smelled a conspiracy and raised a storm over "the intervention of the U.S. ambassador in Israeli policy."

Up to this day, no U.S. senator has ever asked that the Liaison Unit With Congress — operarting from Israel's Embassy in Washington and doing what Indyk and his predecessors have and will go on doing here — be shut down. No congressmen has ever come out against the embassy's activity against the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia; not to mention the current energetic activities in the congress against stationing U.S. troops on the Golan by Yosi Ben-Aharon and Yoram Etinger, former plenipotentiary at the Israeli Embassy in Washington in charge of contacts with the congressmen.

Indyk has not yet visited Tel 'Adashim [Refa'el Eytan's home village], but it appears that he will be a well-informed, involved, and active ambassador. Since Sam Lewis and Thomas Pickering ended their tour here, U.S. ambassadors have been rapidly changing, leaving no significant mark behind. Indyk made it gently clear to David Levi last week that if the referendum shows a majority against a Golan withdrawal, U.S. aid will correspondingly diminish. Levi's impression was that it was not a threat. He knows well that if the majority of the Israeli public does oppose a withdrawal in the referendum, the Jordanian and Egyptian ambassadors will go back home, international business enterprises in Israel will be cut off, and "Israel will remain isolated," as he put it.

Last week's storm around Indyk focused on his conversation with Arye Der'i, but his longest conversation was with David Levi. The two sat together in the Knesset building for two hours, while Indyk was trying to solve one of the greatest enigmas of Israeli politics (second only to the Third Way's secret social platform): What are David Levi's political views?

Levi told Indyk that he and his movement will honor any political agreements the current government signs. The Oslo agreement, he added, stands in contradiction of Rabin's wish to prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, a sentiment the Americans share. As for the Golan, Levi told Indyk that he is not certain that al-Asad indeed wants true peace — as even Shim'on Peres is saying these days — and expressed his doubts that Israel could attain an arrangement with Syria during the current government's term. Incidentally, Levi did not express opposition to such an arrangement in the conversation.

Why, then, did Levi vote for the amendment? In a closed meeting with his people last week, Levi said that the amendment is a tactical move by the opposition against the coalition and that he still belongs to the opposition. When the Knesset is asked to ratify an agreement with Syria, "it will be a different story," he said. He would rather have the agreement with Syria behind him before the next elections. This will enable him to draft his movement's political platform without frowning, looking moderate but determined; right-wing, but not fanatic.

Levi, however, does not believe that Rabin can do this. He thinks that Rabin will destroy the peace process on the Golan and the West Bank. According to Levi, the prime minister is incapable of making a decision either way, although the moment of truth is here. This sweeping conclusion may sound strange, but the following, not less bizarre, story may support it: [Maverick Labor Knesset Members] Zismann and Shefi last week suggested that Rabin declare the vote on the Golan Law amendment a no-confidence vote, which would force the two to vote with the coalition. Rabin refused; Zismann and Shefi voted for the amendment; and the tied vote gave a boost to the opposition to the Golan arrangement.

## Savir: No Concessions to Palestinians in Talks

*TA3007044995 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Israel and the Palestinians resume negotiations in Elat on the interim stage of self-rule in the West Bank. Full-scale talks are resuming for the first time since last Monday's bus bombing in Ramat Gan. Also for the first time since that attack, Palestinian workers from the territories over the age of 30, married, and without a record of actions against Israel will be able to cross over the Green Line. David Ze'ev reports:

[Begin Ze'ev recording] There was talk in Jerusalem last Monday, after the bus attack in Ramat Gan, that the latest violence would actually speed up the peace process with the Palestinians. Both sides say such attacks are aimed at threatening the continuation of the peace process. But there is another Israeli message following the Ramat Gan attack: The Palestinians should not expect any Israeli security concessions. In a Channel 1 television interview last night, chief Israeli negotiator Uri Savir said if the Palestinians were expecting a security concession, last week's attack came along and gave them an answer: There would be none.

Israel continues to put the ball in the Palestinian court, saying that if they want to, they can conclude an agreement soon, and that if they want elections for a self-rule council by the end of 1995, the negotiations must be completed during the month of August.

One security measure eased for the Palestinians this morning is the removal of the complete closure imposed last Monday. Still, there are limitations, as a partial closure was in effect even beforehand, and the army spokesman said last night those restrictions will still be in effect.

Prime Minister Rabin and Police Minister Shahal pledged they would learn the lessons of the Ramat Gan attack, reviewing the procedures at entry points into Israel from the territories and bolstering security measures on public transportation. [end recording]

## Troops Evacuate Hadagan Hill, Clash With Settlers

*TA3107105995 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1000 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Tents and huts put up by settlers on Hadagan Hill near Efrat have been dismantled, and preparations for the evacuation of the settlers are under way. Our correspondent Gil Litman reports that the Judaea and Samaria District police commander arrived at the site and detained two members of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. He ordered several other council members detained.

Hundreds of settlers, who said they will mount passive resistance to the evacuation, are at the scene at this time.

Reporting from Hadagan Hill, our correspondent Gil Litman says the police commander informed the settlers a short while ago that the place has been declared a closed military zone and demanded that they leave.

[Reporting on Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1000 GMT on 31 July, territories correspondent Golan Yokhpaz adds: "As soon as police officers and dozens of soldiers from the army's settler evacuation unit arrived on Hadagan Hill this morning in a bid to evacuate the encampment, all hell broke loose on the rocky hill." "The settlers lay on the ground, held on to each other and their Torah books, and tried to prevent the demolition of their buildings, but the security forces did not give up: They ordered even babies out of the buildings. The confrontation between the settlers, who refused to allow the troops to demolish the encampment, and the troops went on for a very long time. At the height of the melee, the sides came to blows." Settlement leaders "appealed to the soldiers not to start a civil war." Yokhpaz reports that "the hill is quiet now, although settlers and dozens of security personnel are still at the site. Not a trace of the encampment set up on Hadagan Hill over a week ago remains."]

## Official: Arrow Could Be Operational in 2 Years

*TA3107063695 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The director general of Israel Aircraft Industries, Moshe Qeret, says the Arrow antimissile missile could be operational within two years. Qeret made the remark after what he described as a successful launch of an operational model of the Arrow yesterday. He said all systems worked effectively and according to the demands of the test.

Another flight test will be conducted soon, before an attempt is made to have the missile hit an incoming projectile.

[In a related report by Alon Pinkas, Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 31 July on page 1 adds that yesterday's test of the Arrow-2, "the first in a series of six, was of the ballistic trajectory, flight performance, and guidance systems. The series will include another 'fly out' test and four 'lethality' tests in which the Arrow's ability to intercept and destroy missiles will be examined." Yesterday's Arrow-2 flight "lasted 68.5 seconds, and once all systems proved operational, the missile was ordered to self-destruct over the sea."]

### Official: Extradite Abu-Marzuq to Gaza Only

*JN3107074995 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 31 Jul 95 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. 'Abdallah al-Nusur, House of Representatives member [and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee], has said that any attempt to deport Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq, head of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] Political Bureau, from the United States should take into consideration that he is a Palestinian from Gaza and should be returned to Gaza.

In a press statement, al-Nusur said any decision by the U.S. authorities to extradite him to Israel will reflect imbalance and unfairness and will promote negative sensitivities in the region.

He said the United States is viewed as a full partner in the peace process and an honest mediator. He added that any extradition of this Palestinian citizen to any place other than the Palestinian Authority will violate the fairness expected from the United States.

### IAF Urges Release of Hamas' Abu-Marzuq

*JN2907083395 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jul 95 p 30*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Islamic Action Front [IAF] has urged the political parties, forces, and organizations working in the human rights field and defending public liberties in the Jordanian, Arab, Islamic, and international arenas to defend the freedom of Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq, head of the Political Bureau of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] who was arrested by the U.S. authorities.

The front said this step [the extradition] will antagonize and provoke the Palestinian people who are seeking to restore their rights.

### Writer Warns U.S. Not To Extradite Hamas Leader

*JN2907091995 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Jul 95 pp 24, 18*

["Last Station" column by Salih al-Qallab: "A Grave Mistake by the Americans"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The United States will commit a mistake reaching the point of foolishness and sin if it extradites Dr. Musa Abu-Marzuq, Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leader, to Israel. This man is not only a legal alien in the United States, he also represents an organization with an overwhelming presence and extensive international relations that are present wherever there are Islamic trends and forces sympathetic to the Palestine question.

Washington should be aware that extraditing Abu-Marzuq to Israel will not weaken Hamas and the forces it considers to be extremist and terrorist, and that the arrest of this man, regardless of the extent of disagreement with him, will not pass easily and smoothly. Extraditing him to Israel will only lead to more extremism and the explosion of more mine fields in the Middle East.

Abu-Marzuq left the United States in March 1993. His wife and children still live there. The Americans had met with him several times here in the region and received him at least once in Washington during the past two years. So why has he been arrested now, and why this talk about the possibility of extraditing him to Israel?

Is it true that Abu-Marzuq entered the United States somewhat illegally as the U.S. State Department spokesperson said? It is unlikely that a prominent leader with a high level of culture, intelligence, and responsibility would try to enter a country that declares war, which it dubs holy, on what it calls terrorism without preparation and without the advance knowledge of the concerned U.S. establishments. Most likely, he was somehow lured and then arrested last Tuesday. Certainly there is a specific conspiracy — yes a specific conspiracy behind this operation, which is rejected and condemned by all norms and values.

We do not have evidence, but information available to us indicates that the in light of developments in recent years — facts in the Palestinian arena and the situation in other arenas around Palestine — that the Hamas Movement, which Dr. Abu-Marzuq leads — or at least a trend in that movement — began to consider changing into a political party that opposes a settlement and tries to abort it through the ballot boxes and peaceful means, and not through weapons and military means.

A document containing a host of proposals and points, which was presented by Hamas in the territories before Engineer Ibrahim Ghawshah [Hamas spokesman in Jordan] announced the suspension of contacts with the National Authority, spoke about readiness to suspend military action. This means that those who arrested Abu-Marzuq and who consider extraditing him to Israel want to block this trend and drive the region, and not only Palestine, to more tension, extremism, and suicide operations.

If the United States wants to bolster moderation in the region, it should rule out any idea of extraditing Abu-Marzuq to Israel. It should also release him immediately and treat him as leader of a national political movement and not as a gang leader.

## Senate Endorses Draft Law Ending Boycott 31 Jul

*JN3107103795 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Senate endorsed the draft law on abrogating the economic boycott and ban on dealing with the enemy at its session held this morning chaired by its President Ahmad al-Lawzi. The session was attended by Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir and government members.

Thirty out of 33 Senate members who attended the voting session voted in favor of the draft.

## Editorial: U.S. Decision on Arms Ban 'Symbolic'

*JN2807115295 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 28 Jul 95 pp 1, 22*

[Editorial: "Lifting the Arms Embargo Against the Bosnian Republic"]

[FBIS Translated Text] We welcome the U.S. Senate decision to lift the arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. We view this decision as support for an absolutely just cause, especially since this is the first time in history that a people who are defending themselves against brutal genocide have been deprived of the means of self-defense — a right provided for in the UN Charter.

However, we realize that the decision to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia is quite different from arming the legitimate Bosnian army. This makes us view the U.S. Senate decision as symbolic, with an implicit message to the rest of the UN member states—particularly to members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, some of whose foreign ministers deemed the UN-imposed arms embargo against Bosnia null and void.

In light of this, the Islamic states in particular should deal with the U.S. senators' decision as an encouraging step to move toward the sole practical option—that is, providing the Bosnian army with all possible facilities and equipment—that alone can grant the courageous Bosnain people the ability to defend themselves against a tyrannical force of extermination that knows nothing but the logic of force.

We are witnessing an increasing international failure to deter the Serbian forces from continuing to commit the grisliest war crimes ever known by the civilized world and many catastrophes afflicting the Bosnian civilians who are beleaguered in what used to be called safe enclaves. Thus, no one should deceive himself into thinking that there is a possibility that NATO troops, Western intervention forces, or UN soldiers will rush to the defense of the children and women of Bosnia whose sole option for protecting themselves is for others to help them defend the limited area of land left for them. First and foremost, this is the duty of the Islamic states.

## Prime Minister Addresses Foreign Journalists

*JN3107101195 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Jul 95 pp 1, 12*

[Report by Ayman AL-Safadi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—Jordan expects U.S. President Bill Clinton to be "more active" in lobbying his Western allies to grant debt relief for the Kingdom after his administration succeeded in fulfilling its pledge to canceling about $700 million of Jordan's official debt to Washington, Prime Minister al-Sharif Zayd Bin-Shakir said Sunday [30 July].

Al-Sharif Zayd said that the U.S. President committed himself to lobbying Western creditors to grant debt forgiveness to Jordan and will be more credible in doing that now after his administration came true on its promises.

The prime minister said the U.S. has also pledged a $100 million package of military aid to the Kingdom, adding that he sees no opposition in the U.S. Congress or in the administration to this commitment.

"We are in the middle of a discussion about the immediate needs of the armed force" and there is still no agreement on the specific equipment that the Kingdom is going to request, al-Sharif Zayd told representatives of the foreign media.

Al-Sharif Zayd did not specify the amount of military aid the Kingdom has requested but officials have earlier said that Jordan asked for a $10 billion package over a period of 10 years.

The prime minister said Jordan still owes the U.S. $268 million in military debts which are part of commercial debt. The U.S. did not pledge to cancel this amount but al-Sharif Zayd said Jordan would discuss the issue and "hopes something could be done" to secure the debt write-off.

Al-Sharif Zayd said Jordan never expected to receive the same amount of American aid that Egypt and Israel obtained after signing their peace treaty in 1979 because the economic and financial situations in the U.S. now are different from the seventies.

"Times are difficult ...the U.S. is not comfortable now economically and financially as it was in the seventies. We did not expect to get the same level of funding." al-Sharif Zayd told reporters.

But the prime minister pointed out that the Kingdom is "not happy" with the amount of aid it has received after signing the peace treaty with Israel in October last year.

"We expected more than that. We will be discussing" the issue with the U.S., the prime minister said over a luncheon banquet he hosted for the journalists.

Responding to a question, the prime minister said that Jordanian troops serving under the U.N. peace keeping forces in former Yugoslavia are not under any threat at the moment.

He said most of the Jordanian troops are based in Croatia with only a battery of artillery radar stationed in the Tuzla area which is part of Bosnia. The personnel of the battery are about 95, he said.

"There is nothing to worry about so far. We wait for reports from the commander of the forces," al-Sharif Zayd said in response to a question about the safety of the troops.

The prime minister said that adhering to the U.N. arms embargo against Bosnia does not mean that the Kingdom agrees with the ban.

"It is sad for us to see (the Bosnians) not allowed to defend themselves" as they are being attacked by superior powers, the prime minister said.

Describing as "disgraceful" the situation in Bosnia, al-Sharif Zayd said "the world is sitting looking (at the suffering of the Bosnians) and not doing anything meaningful to help."

Commenting on an Islamic Organisation Conference decision that consider the arms embargo against Bosnia as "invalid," the prime minister said he "cannot see" how some countries that said they would provide weapons to the Bosnians would be able to do that.

This is more "wishful thinking than practical." al-Sharif Zayd said.

Addressing Jordan's relations with other Arab countries, the prime minister noted improved ties with most Gulf Arab states with which relations deteriorated after the Gulf war.

Al-Sharif Zayd said His Majesty King Husayn will visit Saudi Arabia "soon" in a step that could seal the process of reconciliation between the two states. But he said no date has been set for the visit.

The prime minister said Saudi Arabia took the initiative to invite Foreign Minister 'Abd-al-Karim al-Kabariti to visit Riyadh earlier this month and this was an indication that the Saudis wanted to improve ties.

"We were grateful to the initiative and received it with pleasure," the prime minister said.

The prime minister said there "are absolutely no conditions" attached for improving Jordanian-Saudi relations, adding that it is up to King Husayn and King Fahd to "discuss what they want" during the King's visit to Saudi Arabia.

The prime minister said the Kingdom seeks better ties with Saudi Arabia because coordination will "help both of us (and put us) in stronger positions" and not in pursuit of any economic aid.

"We have learned to live on our own. Our motive (for improved ties with Saudi Arabia) is not aid. We are able to stand on our own feet," the prime minister said.

The prime minister said relations with other Gulf states have improved except for Kuwait with which ties remain "frozen."

He said improved ties with Saudi Arabia will not affect relations with Iraq.

It is part of our tradition to get in contact with all Arab countries. Talking to Saudi Arabia will not affect Iraq."

The shadow of the Gulf war has "taken long enough" to be removed, the prime minister said.

The prime minister said that the King's visit to Egypt Tuesday is aimed at discussing inter-Arab ties and bilateral relations. During his visit to Qatar on Wednesday, the King will congratulate the new emir on his assumption of his powers and will discuss relations with the Gulf states, the prime minister said.

Al-Sharif Zayd said even though there are "different options" between Jordan and Syria, relations between the two states are good and the king and President Hafiz al-Asad are often in touch and talk on the phone.

Responding to a question on Iraq, the prime minister said the suffering of the Iraqis was "unbelievable...and the question is how much more can people suffer?"

He said Iraq has gone a long way in meeting its obligations under U.N. resolutions and "one has to look at what is happening to the people."

The prime minister said it would be "great for the Middle East if Iraq is positive" towards the peace process but stressed that Jordan will not play a mediating role between Baghdad and Tel Aviv.

The prime minister said that Jordan is not "seeking influence" over any party involved in the peace process, stressing that the Kingdom supports the Palestinians and will do what it can to help them regain their rights.

"It is not our style to seek influence," he said.

He said Jordan was not asked to host Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and will "study the request if" it is asked.

Asked to comment on an Israeli newspaper report that the perpetrator of the Tel Aviv bus bombing last week came from Jordan, the prime minister said the report was "totally untrue" adding that the Kingdom has not been approached by Israel over the issue.

Responding to a question on opposition charges that the democratisation process has taken a back seat since the beginning of the peace process, al-Sharif Zayd categorically denied the charges saying the government is not trying to "tie anybody's hands."

"We did not twist anybody's arm." said the prime minister, adding that all the measures the Kingdom has taken in implementing the pence treaty with Israel have gone through the constitutional process.

But "there is a difference between opposition in democracy and subversion" said al-Sharif Zayd, adding that some opposition groups have "crossed the limit...by insulting" the Kingdom through some of their statements.

The prime minister cited as example the anti-normalisation conference that the opposition was going to hold before it was banned by the government. He said the conference was going to be held under a banner that accused Jordan of "subjugation."

The prime minister said some opposition groups were having their policies ordered from outside, stressing that Jordanian parties should be independent from any foreign forces.

"We will probably do something." the prime minister said when asked about why the government has not taken action against parties that have foreign connections in violation of the law.

The prime minister stressed that the opposition limits itself to unjustified criticism and has not offered any alternative policies.

"We would welcome" positive ideas that the opposition might present, the prime minister said.

The prime minister stressed the need to respect democracy and its principles which do not sanction unjustified and unsubstantiated claims and allegations and insults to the country.

Al-Sharif Zayd said the government was not trying to force any Jordanian to normalise relations with Israel. He said Israel is a country with which Jordan has signed a peace treaty and exchanged ambassadors and it is up to individuals to decide how they want to deal with it.

Asked about professional unions' ban on members dealing with Israel, al—Sharif Zayd said the government was studying legislation in order to ensure the freedom of choice of union members.

Some laws ban professionals from practicing their profession if they are not members of the unions. A decision by any union to dismiss a member for dealing with Israel will technically prevent him/her from working.

Al-Sharif Zayd said this is not acceptable.

He said the unions are "playing politics more than they are paying attention to professional standards, (to) helping members and punishing those who are committing professional offences."

Responding to a question, al-Sharif Zayd said the government made a "mistake" by not issuing a statement clarifying the circumstances which led to the shooting to death of Mahmud Khalifah al-'Awamilah during a confrontation with the police in June. He declined further comment on the case because, he said, it was in the hands of the prosecutor general.

Asked about the economy, the prime minister said the situation is "tight" this year but indications are it will improve next year. He expected peace dividends to become more tangible in three to four years when local and regional projects are realised.

Responding to a question on what Jordan expected to achieve from the Middle East and North Africa economic summit which will be held in Amman in October, the prime minister said the summit is geared to benefit the whole region and not just Jordan.

He said the Kingdom expected more participation of the private sector and for cooperation in regional projects. "We are not looking for aid," he said, stressing that Jordan has learned from the lessons of the Casablanca summit and has prepared a number of projects that will be presented at the summit.

Responding to a question, the prime minister said reports about the lack of harmony in his ministerial team are "grossly exaggerated." He said cabinet members might have different opinions on issues when they are discussed but all adhere to the decisions when they are finally taken.

"I am not unhappy with the performance," he said.

### Ministers Deny Abnormal Radiation Levels in South

*JN3007072595 Amman Jordan Television Network in English 1900 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[From the "News at Ten" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Two cabinet ministers today denied reports of any rise in the normal level of radiation in the southern region, or any increase in disease cases in the area.

Health Minister 'Arif al-Batayinah and Minister of Energy Samih Darwazah briefed the cabinet on their findings following recent reports in the local press of the existence of radiation levels in the southern regions.

Both ministers later told Jordan Television that no abnormal level of radiation has been detected, or that more disease cases have been reported.

## Al-Hariri Visits France, Discusses Relations

### French Interests Discussed

*NC2907123495 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 0430 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Report by unidentified NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Paris]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri has announced that the French Government will stand by Lebanon economically and politically and follow the political and historic relations they once enjoyed. He said: We set the basic grounds for cooperation. Now, we are trying to return Lebanon to the political and economic map as a link between the Arab countries and Europe.

Al-Hariri made this statement during a meeting he held last night in his Paris home with the Paris-based Lebanese Journalists' Society. [passage omitted]

Al-Hariri said his meeting with President Chirac addressed bilateral issues. He said President Chirac and Prime Minister Alain Juppe confirmed French support for Lebanon in implementing Resolution 425. Al-Hariri added that the government, which will prepare the new election law, should, through this law, make the Lebanese feel they are represented in parliament. He pointed out that if he is in power, he will work for this. Prime Minister al-Hariri said the government pays the necessary attention to national social issues, contrary to what is being said. The budgets for social, educational, and health services have greatly increased. Al-Hariri said:

[Begin al-Hariri recording] Relations between Lebanon and France are special from the historic, cultural, and economic perspectives. During the Lebanese war, France hosted many Lebanese and gave them the opportunity to live and work. However, this has not been evident in economic relations between France and Lebanon for many reasons. It is important that now, with the new age and new government here, our meetings with the prime minister and President Chirac and the contacts to prepare for them have been positive toward developing economic relations between Lebanon and France in various fields.

The issue of [word indistinct] has been resolved. There was a basic problem on that issue. It made Lebanon a high-risk country. Lebanon was considered high-risk, a country where investment was hazardous. This is why many French companies did not invest in Lebanon. It also affected the interest rates of guarantees established for Lebanese projects. This is why there were high prices for French companies. Now, they are the same as other organizations. This greatly effects economic exchange and French investment in Lebanon. We have set the basis for cooperation. The figures that have been mentioned are different from the previous ones. These figures are open for review after we see how they perform. [passage omitted]

The French protocol was 300 million, and it has been increased to over 500 million [currency not specified]. From every angle, it is clear that the French Government has decided to stand beside Lebanon on economic issues to befit our historic and political relations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Prime Minister al-Hariri concluded his official visit to France with a visit to the Elysee Palace. There, he was received by French President Jaques Chirac. They discussed bilateral issues. [passage omitted]

President Chirac held a 75-minute closed meeting with Prime Minister al-Hariri. During the meeting, they discussed Lebanese-French relations, developments in the Middle East peace process, and the preparations for the Barcelona conference, after Lebanon decided to participate in it. They also touched on international issues, particularly developments in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Diplomatic sources reported that talks also focussed on international terrorist incidents; Prime Minister al-Hariri informed President Chirac of Lebanon's and his own personal condemnation of the blast in the Paris metro last week. He said Lebanon condemns such acts, offers condolences to the innocent victims, and wishes the wounded a speedy recovery. Prime Minister al-Hariri also sent President Chirac the greetings of President Ilyas al-Hirawi, thanking him for instructing French ministers to help Lebanon. These instructions have become new agreements and bases for cooperation in various fields, in accordance with an announcement by French Prime Minister Alain Juppe. The two leaders then discussed the Middle East peace process, France's role in giving the process greater momentum within the European Union, and its effective influence regarding giving aid to Lebanon in various fields. After the closed meeting, officials from each side joined the meeting. [passage omitted]

### More Aid Requested

*BR2807120795 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jul 95 p 4*

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri by Francoise Chipaux and Lucien Georges in Beirut; date not given: "The Lebanese Prime Minister Would Like France To Participate More in the Reconstruction of His Country"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is as a friend of President Jacques Chirac that the Lebanese prime minister was to start a two-day official visit to France on Thursday 27 July. It is also as a friend that Rafiq al-Hariri is going to ask for a reinforcement of aid from Paris for the reconstruction of Lebanon devastated by 15 years of war.

"I would like France to participate more in the reconstruction of Lebanon and, insofar as it plays a very important role in the EU, to lead the Union to be more involved in this process," Mr. al-Hariri told LE MONDE.

The Franco-Lebanese financial protocol for 1995 is set at 306 million French francs [Fr] and Mr. al-Hariri would like this sum to be increased in one way or another. "We are a country in the process of reconstruction. This requires large scale financing and, in order for French companies to have their share, the protocol must be consistent," the prime minister stated.

Mr. al-Hariri is also going to ask for an end to the ceiling on credit guarantees for purchasers, the amount of which has already gone in one year from Fr50 million to Fr450 million after Beirut paid back 90 percent of its military and civil debt to France. Besides, with Lebanon still being rated by the French National Insurance Company for Foreign Trade as a very high risk country, interest rates for credit which is granted are a great deal higher than German, English or Italian interest rates, for example. This is an anomaly that the Lebanese Government would like to see disappear to allow a greater activity on the part of French companies. They have already obtained a healthy share of contracts for reconstruction work but France has been taken over by Italy, which is now in first place, in terms of aid. [passage omitted]

### Trip Cut Short

*NC3007111595 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri cut short his visit to France and returned to Beirut aboard his private plane at 0935 today. Prime Minister al-Hariri will receive condolences on the death of his mother, who passed away yesterday.

### President Questioned on Term Renewal, Extension

*NC2807191995 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Ilyas al-Hirawi has again refused to discuss the extension or renewal of his term in office. He stressed that for him this issue is out of the question. Editors doyen Milhim Karam, who visited President al-Hirawi this afternoon at the head of a delegation of the Editors Association, cited him saying this. Karam said:

[Begin Karam recording] President Ilyas al-Hirawi noted that today he received British politicians and members of parliament from the three British political parties. He said they focused on resistance and asked him whether the resistance is growing because Hizballah represents resistance. President al-Hirawi said that all Lebanon represents resistance, that Hizballah is part of this resistance, and that it is no disgrace for a country to have resistance. He said: The resistance is part of us and we will only accept its continuation. He said we are eager for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425. He stressed that Lebanon will not budge from this stance. He added: We want full withdrawal and liberation. We will not agree that our land should remain occupied, he said, adding: After withdrawal, I pledge, as president of Lebanon, that not one bullet will be fired across the border. [passage omitted]

On the renewal or extension of his term in office, President al-Hirawi refused to discuss the issue, saying that he refuses to broach this subject. He said: To me this issue is out of the question. He added: My stance is to count the days until the end of my term to hand over the responsibility to my successor. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### President Supports 'Resistance' Until Land Liberated

*NC2807175195 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Our correspondent in the Presidential Palace, Ahmad 'Izz-al-Din, reports:

[Begin 'Izz-al-Din recording] President Ilyas al-Hirawi has stated that all Lebanon represents resistance and that Hizballah is part of this resistance. He said it is no disgrace for a country to have resistance. He said we want resistance to continue until our territory is liberated, while we adhere to the UN resolutions. He said the peace negotiations are stumbling and that no progress has been made. But we will only accept total sovereignty. He ruled out a Lebanese-Syrian summit or a meeting of the Higher Lebanese-Syrian Council soon. He reiterated his refusal to discuss the extension or renewal of his term in office.

Regarding the postponement of the municipal elections, al-Hirawi said it is better to hold these elections. Regarding the workers' demands, he said: We are not opposed to their demands but we are opposed to demonstrations because we cannot guarantee that some individuals will not join the demonstrations to disturb security. President al-Hirawi was speaking when he received an Editors Association delegation led by doyen Milhim Karam, who cited President al-Hirawi's remarks. [end recording]

### IDF Soldier Killed; Civilians Wounded in South

*TA3007182295 Jerusalem Channel 2 Television Network in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[Video report by Menahem Horowitz]

[FBIS Translated Text] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] unit on routine duty in south Lebanon's security zone was ambushed with Sagger missiles. One IDF soldier, 19 year-old Sergeant Yosef Weinstock of Bene Beraq, was killed in the incident, and an officer suffered moderate wounds. Several Lebanese civilians were wounded in the ensuing fire exchanges. Our correspondent Menahem Horowitz reports:

[Begin Horowitz recording] The IDF force was attacked while patrolling the area between the villages of Sujud and al-'Ayshiyah in the northern sector of the security zone. The terrorists prepared an ambush in the hills dominating the road used by the IDF forces. According to some reports they also directed fire from villages outside the security zone. The IDF unit was attacked with Sagger missiles and mortar shells.

One soldier was killed and another wounded in the first volley directed at the IDF unit — a mixed force of tanks, armored personnel carriers, and infantry.

The army clinic at the northern border immediately prepared to take in the wounded soldiers. Helicopters for evacuating the wounded and combat helicopters hovered over the area and after the fire subsided transferred the wounded soldier to the clinic, from where he was later taken to Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

Reports from Lebanon say that seven Lebanese civilians were wounded from the terrorist fire in the village of al-Rayhan. According to other reports, Lebanese civilians were also wounded by the IDF gunfire.

Over the weekend the terrorists have been directing sporadic gunfire at IDF and SLA [South Lebanese Army] positions in the security zone. IDF sources believe the firing will continue and will perhaps even escalate over the next few days. [end recording]

### More on Incidents

*NC3107070495 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An anxious night was spent in the south following yesterday's escalation of military activity. Yesterday, an Israeli soldier and a Hizballah member were killed and many were wounded. [passage omitted]

The Voice of the South Radio, mouthpiece of the Lahd forces [South Lebanese Army—SLA] said a Hizballah member was killed and two were wounded and two Israeli soldiers were wounded when a Hizballah group attacked an Israeli patrol near al-'Ayshiyah yesterday afternoon. [passage omitted]

SAM-7 missiles were prominent in the confrontation. Security sources said Hizballah fighters fired several of these missiles yesterday afternoon at the Israeli aircraft flying at low altitude over Iqlim al-Tuffah.

[In a related report, Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic at 0430 GMT on 31 Jul, adds: "Reports from the south this morning note that the front lines between the liberated and occupied areas are on alert following attacks that continued throughout the night. The attacks occurred in the central, eastern, and western sectors, and in Iqlim al-Tuffah. The occupation forces artillery bombarded the Iqlim al-Tuffah hills. Shells landed in the woods of Mlita, Mlikh, 'Ayn Bu Siwar, al-Luwayzah, and Jabal Safi towns. This was accompanied by strafing by two Israeli helicopters. They raked Burj al-Rayhan with fire from heavy machine guns. The enemy planes conducted low-altitude flights over al-Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah.

["Elsewhere, the resistance and the occupation forces traded artillery shelling. The enemy artillery was fired from al-Shurayqi, Wadi Abu Qamhah, and Tallat Kawkaba. It shelled the western al-Biqa' hills, namely Birkat Jabbur; Jabal Abu Rashid; 'Ayn al-Tinah; and Maydun. The resistance retaliated with similar shelling against the occupation posts.

["The Islamic Resistance announced that one of its groups attacked a patrol on al-Rayhan Road, killing one soldier and wounding another."]

### Buwayz: No Peace While Golan Heights Occupied

*NC2907143195 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz has stated that Lebanon will not accept peace with Israel, even if the south is liberated, as long as the Golan Heights are occupied. He said in a statement: As long as one of us is in an Israeli prison or detention center, as long as one inch of our land is outside our sovereignty, and as long as our water does not touch our lips, blood will continue to irrigate our soil, martyrdom will continue to decorate our youth, and stability will be denied our enemies. Buwayz went on to say:

[Begin Buwayz recording] We are waging the battle of liberation in every direction—on the ground, at various forums, and in negotiations. We entered the liberation battle through a firm and comprehensive national decision with Arab solidarity, based on clear, transparent, and accurate bases. We continue this battle along with those who remained steadfast, stood firm, and did not yield, along with Syria.

Just as it will not accept peace even if it liberates its Golan Heights, while our south is occupied, we will not accept a peace even if our south is liberated while the Golan Heights are occupied.

Dear brothers, if we fight, we will fight honorably. If we negotiate, we will negotiate honorably. Our worries about losing the south must not turn into worries about the return of the south. When the south returns, the whole homeland returns. That is where the bleeding started and that is where the wound will heal. [end recording]

### Nasrallah: Gang War by 'Resistance' Saps Enemy

*NC2907142695 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Hizballah Secretary General Sayyid Hasan Nasrallah has stated that the enemy has failed to achieve any of the strategic goals it set out. On the contrary, the enemy was surprised by the public rallying round the Islamic Resistance. Nasrallah held a news conference in Beirut yesterday and highlighted the enemy's being forced to accept what was termed the July 1993 understanding [tacit agreement between Hizballah and the Israelis not to shell civilian targets] after it came up against solid confrontation by Resistance fighters from among the sons of Hizballah as well as the wise political leadership shown in President Hafiz al-Asad's performance and Iranian Foreign Minister Dr. Velayati's blessed efforts. He clarified that the Islamic Resistance thwarted the enemy's objective to tamper with national security by containing the effects of moves to make the people refugees. It did this by renovating the destroyed houses and rebuilding everything that was demolished, with the special support of Islamic Iran.

The Hizballah secretary general stressed the need to remain steadfast before danger for two reasons. First, this is our choice and we are all witnessing what is happening in the world, particularly in Bosnia, where the credibility of the West, the United States, the United Nations, and international institutions and alliances has been shattered. He stressed that our power lies in our presence and our weapons, which the United States wants to wrench from our hands.

Second, we can establish a force and confront [the enemy] until we are victorious. This is what became clear in a heroic confrontation with the enemy in ('Uqmata) yesterday, when it was prevented from infiltrating and losses were caused among its ranks, according to our field reports. Our information is that the Israelis had a major objective, particularly in the Iqlim al-Tuffah region. The operation was thwarted by our heroic confrontation.

In conversation with journalists, Nasrallah said he believes the gang war the Resistance is waging saps the enemy more than anything else. It has proven its effectiveness, which we see in films about the operations. These clearly reveal the fear and panic the Zionist soldier and Lahdist Agent are suffering in the occupied border strip. He said that what has been termed the July understanding is not an agreement, but an Israeli submission to the will of the Resistance. We do not shell the settlements out of spite; we do so to deter the Zionist enemy who shells us. This method constitutes a shield to protect civilians in the south and western al-Biqa'. On Zionist threats to eliminate Hizballah, Nasrallah said the Israeli side can say what it wants. But it cannot do what it wants. The seven-day war [Operation Accountability] showed the incompetence of this enemy and its retraction from the slogans it raised. Hizballah is not a military organization, and a decision cannot be made to dissolve it. The Resistance fighters are not multinationals to be transported by the enemy to various countries. Hizballah is a Lebanese party, on its own territory, among its own people, and no one can eliminate it.

Regarding Hizballah's policy and openness toward the Lebanese political forces, the Hizballah secretary general said: We started opening up to all the sides in Lebanon before talk of negotiations and the settlement process started. What happened during the latest conference merely confirms the old policies. He noted that Hizballah formed dialogue committees with many Christian sides. This dialogue is real and is held to discuss every issue.

### Hizballah 'Source' Responds to al-Hirawi's Remarks

*NC3007101495 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In response to remarks attributed to President Ilyas al-Hirawi, a responsible Hizballah source has made the following statement: Just as the struggle against the Zionist enemy takes its fiercest form since this usurping entity — which has spared no effort to confront those who sacrificed for this country's dignity and honor — was established, people have begun to offer services to Lebanon's enemies and make irresponsible statements. They should have offered political and financial help and provided support to resistance components to oppose the continued aggression against our kinsfolk.

The responsible source added that al-Hirawi's remarks contain fallacies and distorted facts. Accordingly, the source made the following observations:

The 13 September massacre [clashes between Hizballah fighters and security men] was not prompted by riots or violations of the law, rather, it was a blatant attack by the authorities against the people. It was the security members' bullets that left many strugglers dead or wounded. The documents, photos, and video tapes that were shown to the public confirm this. The public watched the security men fire at the heads and chests of the people.

If, for the sake of argument, we believe the president's statement that two martyrs fell during the massacre, how did the other martyrs fall? And, how did the authorities punish the culprits? Remember, these martyrs were considered the martyrs of the homeland and resistance. This was stipulated in an official Higher Relief Commission statement.

We found the commission's apology a positive step on the road to resolving this issue. But it seems that the authorities' highest echelon, as a result of the wrong information, is working to reopen the wounds and show that it is not working to solve this problem, which erupted when the authorities confronted the people and their resistance fighters.

The Hizballah source added that the assassination of Hizballah Secretary General 'Abbas al-Musawi [on 16 February 1992] proved that the Zionists used sophisticated technology, rather than what was claimed by President al-Hirawi [words indistinct]. Instead of honoring the mujahidin, who are liberating the land and defending the homeland's dignity, the authorities' highest echelon is casting doubt and leveling false accusations against the resistance men. The authorities say the driver and bodyguard of the martyr leader escaped to Israel or Africa. The authorities based their reports on false information. What will the fate of this country be if the president relies on such information?

The same source said Hizballah alone is concerned about its future and its political and other roles in the homeland. Hizballah does not need incentives. [words indistinct]. The source regrets that al-Hirawi's remarks coincided with the Israeli air strikes in July, reminders of the Islamic Resistance's heroic deeds against the treacherous Zionist enemy. These deeds aborted the enemy's plot to liquidate the resistance and dominate the country's future. This took place when the authorities were meeting with Christopher and aiming to use the Lebanese Army to confront the resistance.

Let the president and the noble Lebanese people remember how the resistance, through rational thinking, foiled this plot. Also, remember how the authorities attempted to circumvent the resistance by forming the joint Lebanese-U.S. committee. The Hizballah source called on al-Hirawi to verify his information. The source stated that the Islamic Resistance wants to defend the country's interests and dignity and liberate its land. The resistance will cooperate with all honorable and devout people and it will never retreat from this line.

### Fadlallah Comments on U.S. Envoys' Roles

*NC3107105695 Beirut AL-ANWAR in Arabic*
*29 Jul 95 p 4*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In his Friday sermon, Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah said he fears that by 2000, Lebanon will be a homeland without a people. He said this is evident from the actions of the government of the rich, which wants to increase the influential people's wealth and privileges. He said the people must reduce the power of these rulers.

Fadlallah said a U.S. ambassador to Lebanon or an Arab country is an ambassador of Israel in the heart of the Arab world; all [U.S.] envoys are envoys of Israel.

He noted that Lebanon and the entire Islamic arena has many problems and challenges. He said the Israeli enemy is adding to religious differences and ethnic and sectarian gaps; they do not want the nation to be free. He said: Beware of the threads of the U.S. plot in our country. Beware of the agents who are trying to destroy our nation. He stressed that the confrontation with Israel and the solidarity between the people and the resistance will continue. [passage omitted]

### Council Extends UNIFIL; Butrus-Ghali Comments

*NC2907065295 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic*
*0430 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Security Council has stressed the need to implement all aspects of Resolution 425. Last night, the Security Council extended the term of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL] operating in the south for another six months, until 31 January 1996. The Council showed it fully supports the safety, sovereignty, and independence of Lebanon's territories. It also condemned the escalating violence, particularly against UNIFIL, and asked the sides to end violent acts. It stressed the need to implement all aspects of international Resolution 425 and called on Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon. The

Council agreed to decrease UNIFIL numbers and said it believed operations will not be affected.

UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali proposed a 10 percent reduction in UNIFIL's numbers. The decrease would affect the UNIFIL general headquarters in al-Naqurah, which would merge into one unit with the engineering battalion. The size of the infantry battalion would also be slightly decreased.

A report by Butrus-Ghali published by the Council noted an increase in recent military activities in the region. Butrus-Ghali said he was concerned about the increase in dead and wounded civilians. He said exchanges of fire erupt after the Israeli army indiscriminately shells civilian areas, which is a result of missiles being fired at Israel, which the Islamic Resistance claims responsibility for.

## Saudi Delegation Arrives for Joint Committee Talks

### Saudi Foreign Minister Issues Statement

*JN2907165095 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Meetings of the fifth round of the Syrian-Saudi Joint Committee opened today under the cochairmanship of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and His Highness Shaykh Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal arrived in Damascus this morning to lead the Saudi side to the meetings of the Syrian-Saudi Joint Committee which will open today. Also arriving on the same plane were Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy, and Minister of Education Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir. They were received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. [passage omitted]

His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal gave a statement to a Syrian Arab News Agency, SANA, correspondent, in which he said: This is a pleasant occasion to all those concerned with the relations between the two countries. This is a new round of the meetings of this blessed committee the foundations of which were laid down by the leaders of the two sister states with the aim of coordinating cooperation and solidarity in all areas. We hope the meetings of this committee in this hospitable and generous country will strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

His Highness Prince Faysal added: I am carrying a message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from his brother the custodian of the two holy mosques. It will be my honor to convey this message. This round will give an opportunity for the ministers of the two countries to meet together. We wish continued progress to this committee.

In statements to reporters accompanying Prince al-Faysal, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said: We are happy for the convocation of the Syrian-Saudi Joint Committee. We welcome His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and his accompanying delegation. We believe this round of the joint committee will lead to fruitful results in the interest of the peoples of the two sisterly countries. It will contribute to boosting Syrian-Saudi cooperation.

Al-Shar' added: It is natural for this cooperation to include all the economic, trade, and cultural fields. Also during these meetings, we will address the most important international and Arab political issues which are of common concern for the two sister countries.

### Al-Asad Receives Delegation

*JN2907195495 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1815 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl, Saudi finance and national economy minister; and 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, Saudi minister of education. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; 'Abd-al-Muhsin al-Balla', Saudi ambassador in Damascus; and 'Umar al-Sayyid, Syrian Ambassador in Riyadh.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed to the president a message from King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, the custodian of the two holy mosques . The president asked Prince Sa'ud to carry a reply message to the king.

The talks dealt with the situation in the region and the work of the Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee.

### Al-Shar' Receives Counterpart

*JN3007075095 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister, yesterday evening. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Abd-al-Khayl, Saudi minister of finance and national economy; Saudi Minister of Education 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; 'Umar al-Sayyid, Syrian ambassador to Saudi Arabia; and 'Abd-al-Muhsin al-Balla', Saudi ambassador in Damascus.

Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region and peace process developments. They also focused on the work of the Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee and ways to enhance and promote relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

Al-Shar' hosted a dinner banquet in honor of His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and his delegation. The banquet was attended by a number of ministers from both sides and members of the two delegations taking part in the meetings of the Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee.

### Foreign Ministers Address Meeting

*JN2907203595 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Meetings of the fifth round of the Syrian-Saudi Joint Committee opened today under the cochairmanship of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and His Highness Shaykh Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi 'Arabia.

The talks were attended on the Syrian side by Dr. Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Muhammad Ghassan al-Halabi, minister of education; Dr. Muhammad Khalid al-Mahayini, minister of finance; the foreign minister's assistants, as well as representatives from ministries, public institutions, the General Sports Union, the Syrian Central Bank, and economic bodies.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; a number of ministries' undersecretaries, representatives of public and youth care institutions, as well as representatives of economic bodies.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' delivered a speech in which he welcomed His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of sisterly Saudi Arabia; Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl; Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; members of the Saudi delegation; and representatives of Saudi economic bodies.

The foreign minister said: We are meeting today to follow up with satisfaction the march of cooperation and coordination between our two sister countries — this blessed march that is boosted after each meeting and which achieves progress year after year thanks to the sponsorship and directives of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques.

He added: The Syrian-Saudi relations have remained strong and kept growing despite the upheavals and changes that plagued the world and our region in particular in the recent years. The reason for this is that these relations emanated, under all circumstances and conditions, from the two sister countries' common concern and mutual confidence within the framework of protecting the higher interests of the Arab nation, warding off harm from it, realizing its solidarity, and safeguarding its security and stability.

The foreign minister went on to say: We are meeting here at a time when the challenges facing our nation have become more complicated and harder. The current events have revealed trends contradicting the principles of international law and the spirit of justice and equality among peoples. It has become clear that the so-called new world order, which they promoted as more just and more secure, has sunk in a sea of anarchy and violence in many countries of the world.

The foreign minister said: Since the Madrid peace conference was held, they spread an atmosphere of optimism in our region that the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands will be terminated and that a just and comprehensive peace will be established in the Middle East in accordance with Security Council resolutions and the land-for-peace principle. However, nothing of this has happened despite the fact that about four years have passed since the inception of peace talks.

Al-Shar' added: We do not have enough time here to review the obstacles placed by Israel on the path of the peace process over the past years. The last of these obstacles was the premeditated foiling of the Washington talks between the chiefs of staff after it welcomed its success with the aim of serving other purposes that have nothing to do with the Syrian-Israeli track. Also, we do not have enough time to review the constructive initiatives and steps that have been taken by Syria since the launching of the peace process since it was launched with the aim of overcoming the obstacles placed by Israel on its path.

Faruq al-Shar' said: The fact, which we have felt after these years of negotiations, is that Israel has not yet made a decision to achieve a just and comprehensive peace which will end occupation and conflict, which will receive mutual and honorable acceptance by the parties, and which will achieve a balanced [mutawazin] and equal [mutasawi] security for all.

Al-Shar' added: The other fact which Israel itself should have discovered is that any stalemate or failure in the peace process can only be caused by Israel for the clear reason that Syria is committed to the requirements of peace. Also, Syria called for complete withdrawal in exchange for full and comprehensive peace. Syria only calls for what is its right in accordance with the international law and the resolutions of the UN Security Council. Meanwhile, Israel is the one which rejects this peace, demands what is not its right and what it does not possess, shows procrastination and prevarication, and then complains about wasting time. However, its complaint, which deceived world public opinion for 40 years, can no longer deceive anyone.

Regarding the situation in Bosnia, al-Shar' said: The displacement and premeditated genocide to which the people in Bosnia are being exposed cannot be ignored or disregarded. The entire world has become aware now that there is no safe haven for the Muslims in Bosnia. They encouraged the Bosnians to achieve independence and to separate from former Yugoslavia and then they shackled them with international resolutions and measures which have not distinguished the victim from the aggressor.

Al-Shar' added: Amid the rejoicing at the independence of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, many of the Islamic countries were not aware that all the republics which became independent from Yugoslavia had overt and covert European allies which supply them with weapons and ammunition, with the exception of the Republic of Bosnia which was left alone to face its destiny without a European ally and without weapons.

Speaking about the situation in northern Iraq, the foreign minister noted that this situation continues to be a source of concern because of the attempts to encroach on Iraq's unity and territorial. Within this framework, Iraq should continue the implementation of the Security Council resolutions and release Kuwaiti and other prisoners so that we all can contribute to lifting the suffering of the fraternal Iraqi people who were driven by the disaster of the invasion of Kuwait to an unprecedented tragedy for which the Arabs are still paying its price and are still suffering from its results.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: The joint committee meeting in Damascus gives us the chance to continue cooperation, consultation, and coordination on all issues of interest to our fraternal peoples, to our Arab nation, and to the international community.

After speaking about the preparatory committee's report, he spoke about the peace process, saying: We would like to reiterate our appreciation for fraternal Syria's positive and constructive stand toward the peace process.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed Saudi Arabia's support for fraternal Syria's insistence on the need for Israel's withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 lines, and the liberation of all the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, especially since this is a principled stand in harmony with the bases of the peace process which was launched at the Madrid conference to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace based on the resolutions of the international legitimacy and the land-for-peace principle, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights to self-determination.

Regarding Iraq, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal reiterated the stand declared by the Damascus Declaration member states during the recent meeting in Bahrain. This stand insists on Iraq's implementation of all the international resolutions related to its aggression against the State of Kuwait, particularly on the release of the Kuwaiti and other POW's and detainees. He stressed the Damascus Declaration member states' commitment to safeguarding Iraq's territorial integrity and unity.

Turning to the Serbs' acts of aggression against the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which target the safe areas declared by the United Nations, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the Serb forces perpetrated crimes of genocide, rape, and other inhuman actions against civilians.

He added that the custodian of the two holy mosques addressed messages to the UN Security Council member states in which he urged them to assume their responsibilities toward maintaining world peace and security, taking all the necessary measures to force the Serb forces to immediately stop their aggressive acts, and providing all the necessary means to implement the resolutions of the international legitimacy and to protect the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Syrian and Saudi sides then reviewed items and topics on the agenda, which will be discussed by the committee during its meetings. The session was adjourned until 1800 today.

### Foreign Ministers Comment on Meeting

*JN3007152895 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee ended its work today under the cochairmanship of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The Joint Committee achieved results on the level of bilateral cooperation, which has been cared for by President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. At the end of the meetings, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' said:

[Begin al-Shar' recording] Esteemed Ministers and brother members of the Saudi delegation: At the end of this session of the Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee, we achieved good results for the benefit of both fraternal countries. We highly appreciate his highness the prince, his esteemed companions, and all the brothers in the fraternal Saudi delegation for their sincere, honest, and brotherly cooperation with their colleagues and counterparts on the Syrian Arab side.

I would like to seize this opportunity to say that the results we have achieved so far constitute a new brick in the edifice of the existing brotherly cooperation between our two countries—a cooperation which has been cared for and directed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques. With God's help, this march will continue and will achieve all that our two fraternal peoples wish from it—a march which epitomizes the eagerness of the two countries' leaders to revive Arab solidarity and to correct the defect in the Arab situation for the certain benefit of the region in general and the Arabs in particular by achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace; returning rights to their owners; and achieving security and stability for all in this region.

Once again, we express the content of the Syrian Government, the Syrian delegation, the Syrian economic circles, and the government institutions, which have contributed to this meeting along with their brothers on the Saudi side, hoping that this contribution will continue in an honest, sincere, and confident manner. We are looking forward to our upcoming meeting in the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arab next year. We wish you all every success and a safe return to your fraternal country. Thanks. [end recording]

Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal then delivered a speech:

[Begin al-Faysal recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Your excellencies the brother colleagues and members of the Syrian delegation on our joint committee, first of all, I and my colleagues would like to thank you for the warm hospitality that we have been accorded, and for the spirit of cooperation we have sensed that enabled us to reach the present tangible results for promoting cooperation between our two fraternal countries. I also would like, through you Mr. Minister, to offer deep thanks to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of this country's march, for the kind meeting his excellency granted us yesterday and the endless concern we have sensed during the meeting over cooperation between our two fraternal countries and the attention his excellency and my brother the custodian of the two holy mosques gives to the interests of the two fraternal people and the Arab and Islamic nation. They have been instrumental in the establishment of this committee and the tangible results it has achieved, thanks be to God.

With respect to our work on this committee, I believe we have achieved tangible progress on issues that we have studied. This encourages us to achieve other positive results in the future, God willing. So long as both our leaderships proceed on this course, I do not doubt that we will achieve the progress they both aspire to attain. We sensed from his excellency the president that Syria is determined to achieve progress in the peace process in this region because peace benefits the Arab nation first and foremost. However, this peace should be a just peace that is based on rights and which does not give up these rights. This is a course the two countries adopt. The kingdom continues to support such a course and this is substantiated by facts. I consider this session as completely successful, whether in terms of the identity in viewpoints on the political issues between the two countries, or with respect to the economic, cultural, and social fields the joint minutes and the final statement of this session will tackle. We thank you very much, as well as the brother members who contributed to the success of this mission, and wish Syria continued success and prosperity and look forward to meeting you, God willing, in your second country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in April next year.

Mr. Minister, we thank you and, through you, we thank his excellency the president and the Syrian Government for this hospitality [applause] [end recording]

### Joint Committee Statement Issued

*JN3007151395 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[Press statement issued at the conclusion of the 5th session of the Joint Committee for Cooperation Between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Damascus on 30 July]

[FBIS Translated Text] Joint press statement on the meetings of the 5th session of the Joint Committee for Cooperation Between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Damascus, 2 and 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1416 hegira, corresponding to 29 and 30 July 1995.

The Joint Committee for Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, formed according to an agreement signed by the two sisterly countries in Damascus on 21 Rajab 1411 hegira, corresponding to 5 February 1991, held its 5th session in Damascus on 2 and 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1416 hegira, corresponding to 29 and 30 July 1995.

The session was cochaired by Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

On the Syrian side, the session was attended by Dr. Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr. Khalid al-Mahayini, minister of finance; and Dr. Muhammad Ghassan al-Halabi, minister of education. On the Saudi side, the session was attended by Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and acting minister of agriculture and water. The session was also attended by senior officials at the ministries and governmental commissions and institutions in the two sisterly countries. It was also attended by representatives from chambers of trade and commerce and some businessmen.

President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Muhammad Aba-al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and acting minister of agriculture and water. His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal conveyed a message to the president from his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques. The president asked the Saudi foreign minister to convey a reply message.

In implementation of the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad and his brother King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, the custodian of the two holy mosques; on the basis of the deep-rooted historic ties; in order to strengthen the ties of amity, brotherhood, cooperation, and coordination; and on the basis of the common interest and mutual trust between the two countries within the context of defending and protecting the supreme interests of the Arab nation, achieving its solidarity, and protecting its security and stability, the two sides agreed to intensify efforts to enhance that cooperation and coordination in all bilateral, Arab, and international fields and the issues of mutual subjects.

The joint committee expressed its great satisfaction with the growth and development of the ties of cooperation in all economic and commercial fields between the two sisterly countries. It stressed the importance of continuing to take all measures to enhance, bolster, and develop these ties in order to activate the provisions of the commercial and economic agreement of 1972. It stressed its determination to remove all the obstacles that obstruct the implementation of this agreement and to provide an opportunity to the citizens of both countries to take full advantage of it. Within this context, the joint committee placed emphasis on the need to improve the passage of each party's exports to the markets of the other party. It urged proprietors of economic activities in the two sisterly countries to increase cooperation and direct contact among them and to establish joint ventures.

The Joint Committee expressed satisfaction with the enhanced fraternal bilateral cooperation in the field of development. It reviewed the improvement seen in the cultural, educational, and media ties between the two fraternal countries, especially since the cultural and media cooperation agreement was put into effect. The committee stressed the need to promote and enhance these ties.

The Joint Committee also examined the means to promote and enhance the existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the technical, health, and labor fields. It noted with satisfaction the contracts the Saudi Ministry of Health has signed with several Syrian health technicians.

With regard to transport and communications, the Joint Committee reviewed various aspects of the existing bilateral cooperation in the area of transportation to facilitate the movement of goods and passengers between the two countries and upgrade the effectiveness of public transport facilities in order to promote the common interests of the two sides. The committee stressed the need to maintain bilateral cooperation in the field of exchanging information regarding the studies and specifications that pertain to the construction of roads, bridges, and tunnels. It also underlined the need to exchange figures regarding the movement of passengers and goods between the two countries with a view to promoting it.

The committee asserted the importance of registering the national transport firms qualified to do business in the area of transport, railroad construction, and road construction in each country with the concerned agencies in the other country to facilitate their involvement in the implementation of relevant construction projects in accordance with the regulations in force in the two fraternal countries.

The two sides reviewed the developments of the peace process since the convocation of the Madrid peace conference, which aimed to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425, and the principle of exchanging territory for peace. The two sides found that despite the fact that some four years have passed since the convening of this conference, this objective has not been achieved due to the obstacles and obstructions created by Israel. Meanwhile, the Arab states, particularly Syria, have made serious efforts, launched constructive initiatives, and made positive moves to advance the peace process by removing the obstacles Israel has placed in the way of the peace process.

The two sides underscored the need to achieve a just and comprehensive peace that would dismantle occupation and end the conflict in a manner that ensures complete Israeli withdrawal to the 4 June 1967 borders and the liberation of the whole of the occupied Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon in accordance with the relevant international legitimacy resolutions in implementation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions, to uphold the principle of exchanging territory for peace, and to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their political and national rights, chief among which is the right to self-determination.

In this regard, the Saudi side underlined its firm support for Syria's just demands. It highly appreciated its position as well as its serious and constant efforts to render the peace process a success.

The two sides voiced concern over Israel's continued building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories in violation of the international law, the UN resolutions, and the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention. They demanded Israel abide by international legitimacy and the pertinent UN Security Council resolutions and to dismantle all settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The two sides further urged the world community, the peace process cosponsors, and the UN Security Council to take all necessary measures to prevent Israel from bringing about any changes in the geographic or demographic characteristics of Jerusalem, as defined within its borders before 4 June 1967, and to ensure Israel's compliance with the resolutions of international legitimacy on Jerusalem, particularly UN Security Council Resolution 252.

The two sides stressed their condemnation of the policies of mass murder and ethnic cleansing pursued by the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina and their occupation of the safe areas. They expressed their support for the legitimate demands of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government and called anew on the world community to take the necessary measures to provide collective protection to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina and enable their government to exercise its legitimate right to self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. In this regard, the two sides regretted leaving the Bosnia without weapons and demanded an end to the arms embargo imposed against it to enable it to exercise the right to self-defense.

While the two sides stress their sympathy with the Iraqi people in their current dilemma, for which the Iraqi Government is fully responsible, they stress their full concern for Iraq's territorial integrity and voice their opposition to any policies or measures that aim at threatening Iraq's sovereignty or territorial integrity. They emphasize their demand to Iraq to implement all the UN resolutions related to its aggression against the State of Kuwait, fulfill its commitments, and release all Kuwaiti and other prisoners and detainees.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to make the Middle East a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including all states in the region without any exception in accordance with the UN resolutions. For that end, they stressed their insistence that Israel must join the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and place its nuclear facilities under the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards regime as a basic, necessary step to make the Middle East a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, in order to help achieve the equal and balanced security and stability in the region.

The two sides agreed to hold the 6th session of the joint committee in Riyadh in Dhu al-Hijjah 1416 hegira or Muharram 1417 hegira, corresponding to April or May 1996. The preparatory committee will meet prior to that date in Damascus.

[Dated] Drafted in Damascus on Sunday, 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1416 hegira, corresponding to 30 July 1995

### Saudi Foreign Minister Leaves

*JN3007162095 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1430 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Damascus, 30 Jul (SANA)—Saudi Foreign Minister his Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the delegation accompanying him left Damascus at 1345 today. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal headed the Saudi delegation to the fifth session of the Joint Syrian-Saudi Committee which lasted two days. [passage omitted]

### Al-Shar': No Military Experts' Meeting With Israel

*NC3007185895 London MBC Television in Arabic
1820 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has ruled out a meeting of Syrian and Israeli military experts, with negotiations in their current state and no agreement on security arrangements.

[Begin al-Shar' recording] The process has stumbled because of the intransigent Israeli positions, Israel's attempts to evade the exigencies of peace, and Israel's claim that Syria has backtracked on sending military experts. But Syria's position is very clear. The military experts must go to Washington but they must go there to work. The meetings must not be for meetings' sake and the negotiations must not be just for the sake of negotiating. Syria is serious about the peace process. It is Israel that has blocked efforts to reach any result or any agreement on the elements of the security arrangements that would give the meetings of the military experts an opportunity to produce the required results. The military experts handle details; they do not shape the policy of security arrangements. Since Israel has aborted the meetings of the two chiefs of staff and since these meetings have produced no results, it would be fruitless to send military experts to meet and look at each other without having detailed subjects or issues to discuss, due to the absence of an agreement on any of the elements of security arrangements. The ball is back in the Israeli court as far as this issue is concerned. All the Israeli statements accusing Syria or claiming that Syria has abandoned its commitment to send military experts to Washington are incorrect and inaccurate accusations. We have stated that we are ready to send military experts tomorrow if an agreement is reached on even one item on the agenda of the security arrangements, such as the early warning issue. [end recording]

## Radio Urges Joint Efforts To End Bosnia Crisis

*JN3007163395 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1151 GMT 30 Jul*

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gentlemen: With each passing day, more Bosnian Muslim victims fall, the number of displaced and dislodged Bosnian Muslims increases, and the lake of their tears and blood grows bigger. The Bosnian Muslim people have been denied even a single moment to celebrate their freedom. For no sooner had they obtained their freedom than they turned into victims whose tribulations are increasing in the context of a conflict involving various parties and purposes. Worse still, nothing looms in the horizon signalling an end to these tribulations.

Ethnic cleansing, systematic extermination, the demolition of houses and setting them ablaze, and the killing of children and the elderly have all become the order of the day for this people, who were encouraged to secede from the former Yugoslavia, just like many other peoples who have obtained their independence and aspired to build their future in line with their national goals. Nonetheless, when their ordeal started, the Bosnian people did not find anybody to support them in deed. As matter of fact, these people have been shackled with international resolutions and measures that have failed to differentiate between victims and aggressors, who did not lack the support and arms supplies they needed, as Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has said.

The Bosnian people bleed and suffer every day. Meanwhile, they lack the weapons they need. Moreover, they lack any effective European support, except for the statements and pronouncements made after a long series of meetings. But it remains to be said that these statements and pronouncements have failed to deter the aggressor, or to supply the victims with the military capabilities they need to defend themselves, their territory, and the future of their children, who are suffering starvation and cold and targeted by lethal weapons.

This tragedy must be brought to a halt. The conflict grinding the Bosnian people must be brought to an end. Otherwise, the tragedy will grow bigger. It might burn the fingers of those fueling and stroking its fires. The sinful aggression targeting the Bosnian people needs to be brought to an end. Moreover, the shackles preventing them from defending themselves must be broken, particularly since the parties that have undertaken to defend their safe areas have failed to provide them with safety and to deter the aggressors, whose racist practices are reminiscent of the practices of the former Rhodesia and Pretoria regimes, and also of the Israeli measures of Judaizing territory and expelling and displacing Arabs although tens of international resolutions opposed to these Israeli practices have been passed. It should be recalled that Israel has violated the Geneva conventions in the occupied Arab territories.

Syria, which champions the peoples' right to self-determination and wants to see the aggressors who violate the peoples' right to a free life away from threats of aggression deterred, urges the fraternal Arabs and Muslims and all the states that uphold fairness and justice as well as the United Nations to intensify their efforts to eliminate the aggression and injustice plaguing the Bosnian people as soon as possible and prevent the aggressor from pursuing the policy of genocide and ethnic cleansing so that the aggression in the Balkans may not expand, and so that the international community may not find itself unable to extinguish the fires later.

## Envoy Asserts Right To Buy Nuclear Reactor

*NC2907073095 Cairo MENA in Arabic*
*0637 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] London, 29 Jul (MENA)—Dr. 'Isa Darwish, Syrian ambassador to Egypt, has stated that Israel is not Syria's guardian and that Syria has the right to buy a nuclear reactor. He added that Syria is a sovereign country and thus can establish peaceful, beneficial scientific installations.

In remarks to the London-based Arabic-language AL-'ALAM AL-YAWM newspaper today, the Syrian ambassador to Egypt said it is natural for Syria to buy a nuclear reactor from any party on the international market, as long as the reactor is for peaceful purposes. He pointed out that his country is a signatory to the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and an associate member of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Asked why Israel should fear a Syrian reactor that will be used for medical purposes, Dr. Darwish replied that the Israelis do not want Arabs to acquire technology, but want them to remain scientifically backward. He remarked that Israel wants to maintain military and economic domination.

## Afghanistan

### Official Assails UN for Closed Bureaus in Kabul

*LD2907120595 Tehran IRNA in English*
*1149 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kabul, July 29, IRNA — Official in charge of the Afghan Foreign Ministry Najibollah Lafra'i on Friday [28 July] accused the United Nations of intentionally keeping its bureaus in Kabul closed without any justifications.

He told reporters that most countries of the world were awaiting the United Nations to reopen its bureaus in Kabul so that they could follow suit and reopen their embassies in the Afghan capital.

Lafra'i called on the U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to transfer the U.N. office in Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan to Kabul.

He stressed that some countries including Egypt, Sudan, Turkey and China were planning to reopen their embassies in Afghanistan.

Referring to outcome of the U.N. special envoy, Mahmoud Mestiri's trip to Afghanistan which ended last Thursday, Lafra'i noted that his activities were not concordant with the trend of developments in Afghan society.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) has failed to offer any specific plan to bring peace to Afghanistan, he said adding that the OIC delegation to Kabul has acted in the same manner that Mestiri did.

Commenting on Tehran-Kabul relations, the Afghan official stressed that the Tehran government is trying to establish close and friendly ties between the two neighboring countries and that such a move was highly welcomed by Afghan authorities.

### Rabbani Presides Over State Council Session

*LD3007193595 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network*
*in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani, chairman of the High State Council and president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, presided over a session of the High State Council today at the presidential palace. The secretariat of the high council reported to us that first talks were held about the military and political situation of the country, the developments and changes that are happening in the country in the interest of the restoration of peace; this has been described as positive.

Esteemed Mohammadollah Sharifi, acting minister of construction, presented a report to the session about the work of his ministry. Then a comprehensive discussion was held about the work, problems, and priorities of the ministry. Taking into account the role played by roads and communication lines in the national economy and in the life of the people, the session instructed that the Ministry of Construction shall seriously pay attention to the repair of roads. The ministry was also assigned to immediately start repair work on roads in Kabul, and should also take necessary measures to ensure link with the provinces, especially northern ones.

The high council instructed the office of prime minister to take measures for the exploitation of mines, especially those that mine precious stones. A number of other issues were also discussed during today's session of the high council, and decisions were made.

### Party Spokesman Calls For Rabbani's Resignation

*LD2707162795 (Clandestine) Radio Message of*
*Freedom in Pashto*
*to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In an interview, Qariborrahman Sayed, a spokesman for the Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic Party] of Afghanistan, said: Professor Rabbani should resign for the sake of ending anarchy in the country and hand over the power to a commission comprising of Jehadi groups. The commission, then, should prepare the ground for the formation of an interim government and holding general elections.

Ustad Qariborrahman Sayed said: We are against any kind of governments, which have a group affiliation or are based on a system of monarchy, in Afghanistan. We want a true Islamic government to be established in our country. He added that we are not in favor of fighting and only resort to fighting for self defense. He said that the fighting will not have any outcome and the current fighting has been imposed on us. He further said: If the fighting spreads to the surroundings of Kabul city, it will create great problems for the ordinary people.

Ustad Sayed added: Whenever the Kabul administration faces problems, it decides to establish contacts with the Jehadi leaders. It is for this reason that he [Rabbani] has invited Mawlawi Mohammd Yunus Khales, leader of Hezb-e Eslami, a credible Jehad leader, to visit Kabul.

Ustad Sayed said that the current situation in Kabul is very grave and has caused great concern to all the people.

### Radio Reports on New Advisor Appointed to Rabbani

*LD2907172095 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The press office of the presidency reported to the BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY that by a decree of esteemed Professor Borhanoddin Rabbani, president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, esteemed Dr. Mir 'Abdol Fatah Sediq has been appointed as adviser minister of the Islamic State of Afghanistan.

### Commentary Views Appointment of New Kabul Mayor

*LD2607222695 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 26 Jul 95*

[Commentary by BAKHTAR political commentator]

[FBIS Translated Text] The restructuring of the state departments and offices is among the work priorities of the Islamic State of Afghanistan. The government's intention is further to put in order the process of sound administration by appointing devoted, talented, and knowledgeable people. Therefore a new mayor was recently appointed for Kabul by a presidential decree. Afghanistan suffered greatly during the occupation of the Russian troops and as a result of the imposed war during the last three years. It has been reduced to ruins and needs reconstruction.

In addition, considerable damage has been inflicted on the state departments and offices, including the production, service, and private sectors. It is therefore necessary to review the situation both from the standpoint of cadres and the method of activities.

By appointing and electing honest, competent, devoted, and kind people to the government departments, the departments will be able to resume fresh activities. Through their effective activities, the ground will be prepared for economic development and social welfare in the country. The changes in the leadership cadre of Kabul municipality were essential; there was a need for replacement and changes. What has been done so far by the Kabul municipality has not been at all effective or satisfactory.

In order to remove the difficulties and remedy the problems of Afghanistan's people, especially those of the people of Kabul city, serious attention should be paid to the issue. The problems and difficulties could be overcome by building and repairing houses, schools, libraries, and other establishments, repairing and improving the provision of drinking water, supplying the city with electricity, cleaning the city, and other matters. The ground should be prepared also for the return of refugees and their resettlement.

The city of Kabul, which is the heart of the country, could be a good example for other provinces. Therefore, devoted, competent, and talented people are required. The appointment of the new mayor for Kabul has raised the expectation that he will be able to overcome the difficulties and meet the requirements of people of Kabul as much as possible, and transform Kabul into an example for other provinces of the country to follow.

### Government, Dostam Forces Said Fighting in North

*LD2707143195 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in English 1130 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Fighting is raging between the National Islamic Movement led by 'Abdol Rashid Dostam and the troops of Afghan President Borhanoddin Rabbani in the northern provinces of Baghlan and Jowzjan, with both sides using heavy weapons.

(?Main) source of the Afghan Defense Ministry, confirming the reported fighting, said that both sides have also brought their armored vehicles into the battlefield, thus adding a new dimension to the war.

### 'Complete Security' Said 'Restored' in Bamian

*LD3007180695 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] With the elimination of the Nasr group in Bamian province, complete security has been restored in the province. A BAKHTAR correspondent in Bamian reported to us that the military situation is returning to normal following the defeat of the militia in the province. Complete security has been restored in the city of Bamian and its residents are returning to their homes. Following the clearing up of Bamian province, the Islamic army forces are now pursuing the rebellious militias in the province. The mojahedin recently neutralized a number of the militia attacks in Bamian. Now security belts have been set up around the city of Bamian to prevent terrorist acts by the militias.

Answering a question of our correspondent, esteemed Sayd Husain Anwari, head of Harakat-e Eslami [Islamic Movement] military affairs, said: Along with the Islamic army's other forces, the Harakat-e Eslami and Wahdat-e Eslami [Islamic Unity] forces are now clearing up the area of Bamian province. He added: Contrary to a false claim by the opponents, reported by international media, the city of Bamian and vast areas around it are under the control of the Islamic army forces.

Another official, esteemed Kazemi, said when answering a question put by BAKHTAR: The Islamic army forces based in Bamian are ready to go into action against the militia when necessary and clear the whole province of Bamian from the rebellious militias. We are now restoring order in the city of Bamian and rehabilitating the refugees who had left the area because of the militia's oppression.

According to another report, the Islamic army forces cleared up 15 villages in Sangcharak district, Jowzjan province, in the course of heavy clashes with the Dostam militia. During the clearing up operation five militia commanders and their 150 men joined the Islamic rule. Quoting armed forces sources, BAKHTAR reported to us that during an ambush, the Islamic army forces cleared up the areas of Abqala, [words indistinct], Fayzabad, Sarchaman, Masjed-e Safid, [words indistinct], Dahana-e Jam, Qeshlaq-e Kohna, Shotargardan, [words indistinct] and Chqoraq in Sangcharak and brought them under their complete control. During the operation scores of Dostam militia were killed or injured. The mojahedin captured 10 rocket launchers, 10 PK machineguns, 100 Kalashnikovs, and a large quantity of ammunition.

A jihadi official in Jowzjan said: Following today's operations and others in recent days, a large area of the district of Sangcharak has come under the control of the Islamic army forces. [passage omitted]

## India

### Mukherjee Views U.S. Supply of Arms to Pakistan

*BK2907100495 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The external affairs minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, has said the U.S. Administration's decision to supply weapons to Pakistan will add to the tension in the region. Mr. Mukherjee said in Patna that India has already made its stand clear to the United States in this regard.

About the Kashmir issue, he hoped that good sense will prevail on Islamabad and it will stop aiding terrorism in the valley. He also suggested a dialogue at the prime minister's level between India and Pakistan to resolve the Kashmir issue.

### Official Views Foreign Investment, Economic Policy

*BK2907133695 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The finance minister says the government is encouraging direct investment from abroad to promote employment and reduce dependence on artificial props like concessional aid.

Addressing the Congress-I functionaries at the AICC [All India Congress Committee] training camp in Surajkund, Haryana, Dr. Manmohan Singh said all foreign investors will have to work within the framework of the national laws and there is no question of surrendering the national sovereignty. He said if pursued vigorously, the economic policies will enable the government reduce drastically the proportion of people living below the poverty line. He said the government has stepped up allocation for programs which make a direct attack on poverty. He stated that the Indian economy has created nearly 7 million jobs in 1994-95. He said the government will strengthen social safety nets to protect the interests of vulnerable sections of society and those engaged in small village and khadi [hand woven cloth] industry.

### Daily Views Prospects for More Foreign Investment

*BK2907152995 Delhi NAVBHARAT TIMES in Hindi 27 Jul 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "A Riddle"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The economists can, no doubt, involve themselves in a long debate to determine the number and measure of tangible gains accrued from economic liberalization. Yet, at least this much is certain: This country, so far only known for its magic, sorcery, and snake charmers, has now come to stay in the news of U.S. and European media systems. After economic liberalization our 'liberalness' towards foreigners has increased significantly, which has made foreign industrialists seriously consider the prospects of investing in India. The word 'consider' has been deliberately used to signify the difference between thought and action. Because, against the annual investment made by foreign investors in China which touches 30 to 25 billion dollars, the corresponding figure for India could not be even 10 percent of that amount. Nevertheless, foreigners now at least seem to be veering around to accepting the fact that India offers a good market and a good site to install industries. Despite this, their diehard past prejudice is creating impediments for the open manifestation of investment.

It is perhaps for this reason that foreign financial institutions, after short intervals, keep on issuing statements with a variety of comments on India's financial condition that are negative and positive in almost equal measure. That is why they create confusion at times. Consider the latest comment made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which says or warns clearly that foreign companies working in India are becoming progressively involved in severe competition. Although this statement lists India among the first 10 countries deserving investment, it is difficult to decipher the real meaning of the comment referred to above. For it could be a means to prepare U.S. industrialists for expected severe competition well in advance or be a means to discourage them with the grim prospects. Hence the difficulty in defining the basis or the real intention behind such statements. It is, however, very clear that the U.S. and other Western countries are becoming progressively disillusioned with trade prospects in China and they are looking for new markets and land in which to invest. And India, under the existing circumstances, is emerging as a good alternative. The United States would perhaps be more willing to invest in India because of the predominate influence of the English language and also because of the abundant availability of skilled laborers. Moreover, they must find that the Indian Government is not adamant or intransigent on any issue. Under these conditions, the purpose of such misleading or confusing statements can be attributed to a desire to keep apprehensions about investment in India unabated so India may continue to look wistfully towards them and thus reduce its bargaining strength concerning investment or conditions in the process. As such, there is no need to consider these statements seriously for they could be part of their trade strategy.

## Muslim Group Issues 'Final' Warning on Pilgrimage

*BK2907115895 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] NEW DELHI, July 29 (AFP) — A Muslim militant group on Saturday [29 July] warned authorities in the troubled Indian state of Kashmir to "disassociate" itself from an annual Hindu pilgrimage on which the rebels have imposed a ban.

A statement released by the Harkat-ul-Ansar group in the Kashmir summer capital Srinagar said "every type of movement" would be forbidden during the pilgrimage, scheduled to begin on Tuesday, the Press Trust of India reported.

"A civil curfew will remain in force during the (month-long) period of the pilgrimage," the statement, described as a "final ultimatum" to the Kashmir government, said.

"Otherwise the government will face the consequences," it added.

Posters bearing similar terse warnings were found pasted across Srinagar and other parts of the Kashmir Valley, reports said.

The Harkat, which includes many Afghans in its ranks, had banned the pilgrimage to the holy Amarnath cave, the mythological abode of the Hindu god of destruction Shiva, to protest the alleged desecration of Muslim shrines in India.

It cited the December 6, 1992 desecration of the Babri mosque in the northern town of Ayodhya by Hindu zealots and the destruction of a shrine dedicated to Kashmir's patron saint in May as instances of alleged government apathy.

The Harkat threat has prompted a counter-warning from Bal Thackeray, the leader of the Hindu militant Shiv Sena (Shiva's Army) party, who vowed to block the annual Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca if Hindus were barred from visiting Amarnath.

The Harkat had claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts in Jammu, the Kashmir winter capital, on July 20 and 25, in which a total of 21 people were killed and several injured.

More than 12,000 people have died in Kashmir, India's only Muslim-majority state, since 1989 when Muslim separatists stepped up a bloody campaign against Indian rule.

India accuses Pakistan of fomenting militancy in Kashmir but Islamabad denies the charge. [passage omitted]

## Daily Views 'Silver Lining' of Kashmir Abductions

*BK2907090595 Madras THE HINDU in English 27 Jul 95 p 12*

[Editorial: "Dealing with terrorists"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Al Faran terrorist group has now been firmly told of the resolve of the Government of India not to release the militants kept under detention in exchange for the five hostages and this should convince the outfit that no purpose would be served by keeping the foreigners who had come to Kashmir as tourists in a secret hideout any more. The Al Faran had tried to create a scare by saying that one of the abducted persons was in a serious condition following an exchange of fire between the militants and the security forces but this did not obviously bring about any change in the attitude of the Government which had also refuted the claim made by the militant group. There was a time when international opinion was somewhat critical of New Delhi but now they too seem to realise that what the militants had all along been doing was to spread the illusion that they were speaking on behalf of the ordinary people. Since insurgency inevitably implies mindless killing, it is not difficult to understand why the Al Faran had brutally done to death two local hostages, perhaps wishing to convey the message that they would not hesitate to take the extreme action even in respect of the foreigners.

The Government, no doubt, knows that the militants are not bound by any rules of the game and if they become desperate, they would even, perpetuate the worst crime as they did when they burnt down the Charar Sharif making the holy shrine a plaything of their sordid plan of destruction although it should have to be said that but for the inept and clumsy handling of the situation by the authorities who underestimated the capacity of the enemy to indulge in the unexpected, the tragedy could have been avoided. To be fair to the security forces it must, however, be recorded that they did not want to take any precipitate action to flush out the militants from the shrine and were extremely sensitive to the religious sensibilities of the Muslim populace of the State. The Government is also aware that by not yielding to the threat of the Al Faran, they are risking the lives of the hostages and it is here that world opinion should assert itself and put pressure on Pakistan (under whose dictates the militants are functioning) not to permit them to take any step that would make matters worse. The Al Faran mercenary group is a comparatively recent organisation of militants which is trying to project a larger than life image in the firm belief that it is sure of a safe haven in Pakistan.

The silver lining in the otherwise grim picture in the State is that some of the militant outfits and the Hurriyat leaders have begun to realise that the eager sponsors of subversion in the valley are more concerned with their own special needs than the grievances of the Kashmiris. They do believe that it is better to opt profitably for the democratic process instead of taking the road which can lead nowhere apart from violence and confusion. There were indications that the Hurriyat leaders were asking the Al Faran to release the hostages forthwith and if this is true, this is a welcome gesture on their part. For the fact must be driven home that it does not pay to follow tactics that serve no purpose except to create fear as had happened the recent Jammu blast in which some 20 persons lost their lives. It is also necessary for Government to expose the cynical designs of the hostile neighbour, taking advantage of the difference of opinion among the militant group on the course of action in Kashmir. At a time when the Government is seriously pursuing step to restore the political process with the ultimate object of holding elections, Pakistan is trying instigate more violence in the State. Precisely this reason that the Government has decided not to yield to the threats of the militants and the, rebel groups and this constitutes the core of the Central gameplan on Kashmir which is also aimed at winning the hearts and minds of the people of the tormented State.

### Pakistani Troops Fire 5 Rockets Into Kashmir

*BK3007084095 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, five rockets were fired by Pakistani troops from across the border on Punch Town at midnight yesterday. According to our Punch correspondent, two rockets were fired on Betar Nullah, two on Punch River, and another in Kamsar area. However, no casualties or damage to property have been reported.

### Delhi Radio Reports 3 Killed in Bomb Blast

*BK3007161495 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A special session of Manipur assembly will be held in Imphal tomorrow. The session has been convened following a directive by the governor, Mr. O.N. Shrivastava, to the chief minister, Mr. Rishang Keishing, to seek a vote of confidence on the floor of the House.

Meanwhile, three persons were killed and 11 others injured in a bomb blast in the heart of Imphal town this afternoon. According to police sources, investigation is going on to find out the culprits responsible for the blast.

## Iran

### IAEA Said Unable To Verify Nuclear Material

*LD2907194495 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 29, IRNA — Director General of the International Atomic energy Agency's (IAEA) safeguard division, H. Tanei, announced that documented evidence over the past 13 years shows that Iran has not received any nuclear material.

In a letter to Iran's mission to the IAEA headquarters in Vienna, Tanei declared that as for IAEA's international shipment of nuclear materials, the safeguard division has not received or been able to identify in its records any statement on Iran having received such material.

Despite the firm refutation of the IAEA's safeguard division, the Western mass media particularly the American has towed the U.S. President's line in orchestrating baseless allegations that Iran is trying to acquire nuclear weapons.

U.S. President Bill Clinton harping on such groundless claims cut off economic ties with Iran last April and even made unsuccessful attempts to force Japan and European countries to follow suit.

Clinton accused Iran of being paymaster of international terrorists and of attempting to gain access to weapons of mass destruction.

Iranian officials have repeatedly dismissed such baseless claims and drew attention to Iran's firm commitment to international treaties which ban the use of weapons of mass destruction.

Tehran has repeatedly declared that it is for peaceful use of nuclear energy which was confirmed by IAEA's inspection teams.

Washington recently tried to pressure Russia to cancel its contract for sale of two atomic reactors to Iran for peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Russian officials have, however, remained firm in their commitment to fulfil the contract with Iran pointing out that the two reactors meant for the Bushehr atomic plant cannot be used for non-peaceful purposes.

### Majles Speaker Calls For 'Military Preparedness'

*LD2907163295 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 29, IRNA — Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri here on Saturday [29 July] called for military preparedness to deal with any threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speaking to members of the headquarters for a congress on Basij martyrs of East and West Azarbaijan, he said so far as the Islamic revolution exists and Iran continues to be the cynosure for world Muslims, there will be threats against Iran.

Nateq-Nuri pointed to the terrible plight of Bosnian Muslims and said the world has now understood that the United Nations is like an opiate whose role is to drug nations in order to help shareholders of world infidelity reach their sinister goals under the deceptive banner of human rights.

The congress on Basij commanders of the two Iranian provinces who sacrificed their lives during the eight year sacred defence (1980- 88) will be held in Tabriz (capital of East Azarbaijan) tomorrow and in Orumiyeh (capital of West Azarbaijan) on August 1.

### Moroccan Official Pays Visit With Delegation

#### Discusses Trade Issues With Minister

*LD2907103995 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Iran and Morocco discussed economic and trade relations during the first round of talks at a joint economic and trade cooperation session in Tehran this morning.

A high-ranking Moroccan delegation, headed by Driss Jattou, Moroccan trade, industry, and handicraft minister, and our country's Commerce Minister, Yahya ol-Eshaq, participated in the discussions. The two sides also discussed setting up of trade exhibitions and cooperation between the two countries' chambers of commerce. An agreement was prepared at the session that will be signed by the two countries' commerce ministers tomorrow.

#### Views Morocco's Phosphate Potential

*LD2907173195 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Iran and Morocco are to expand their commercial exchanges and economic cooperation with the formation of a joint economic commission. This was announced today in a meeting between Driss Jattou, the Moroccan minister of trade, industry, and handicrafts, and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh-Kho'i, our country's oil minister.

At the meeting, the two ministers spoke of Morocco's potential for producing phosphate and Iran's for producing oil, and stressed that these capabilities should be used effectively to benefit both countries. The Moroccan minister of trade and industry requested an increase in the purchase of oil and sulphur from our country and the sale of phosphate and phosphate dust to Iran. [passage omitted]

#### Views Ties, Bosnia Embargo With Velayati

*LD3007105295 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Driss Jattou, Moroccan minister of trade, industry, and handicraft, met with Foreign Minister Velayati in Tehran this morning.

During the meeting he expressed his country's willingness to expand relations and trade cooperation with Iran and said: The doors of Moroccan markets are open to Iranian goods, and Iranian goods can find a very good market in Morocco.

Mr. Velayati welcomed the suggestion to expand relations and economic cooperation between Iran and Morocco. He also spoke of the grave situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the important decision made during the meeting of the representatives of the Contact Group countries on lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and said: A special envoy will be sent to Morocco to seek Morocco's agreement in that regard.

### Views Ties, Bosnia, OIC With Rafsanjani

*LD3007110595 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Hashemi-Rafsanjani today met with Driss Jattou, minister of trade, industry, and handicrafts of the Kingdom of Morocco.

At the meeting, Mr. Jattou told President Hashemi-Rafsanjani that his country is interested in increasing relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr. Jattou described his talks with Iranian officials as very positive and fruitful. He hoped that, with the exchange of experiences and specialist delegations, the two countries will be able to cooperate more closely in the fields of car manufacturing industries, fisheries, hydroelectric power plants, trade fairs, and especially the joint production of chemical fertilizers.

According to the report of the Central News Unit, Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani welcomed the proposal for the expansion of cooperation between the two countries and emphasized that joint, reciprocal, and regional cooperation should be supported. He said: Islamic countries should make better use of existing opportunities to increase cooperation between them with the aim of reducing their economic dependence on other countries.

He expressed regret at the current situation in the Bosnia-Herzegovina region and emphasized to the Kingdom of Morocco — as the head of the Organization of the Islamic Conference [OIC] — that the world of Islam expects the OIC to take some serious action to put an end to the blatant tyranny which the Bosnian people are being currently exposed to.

The president also said that the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to support new initiatives which involve using the resources of Islamic countries to save the innocent people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

### Bosnian Official Expresses Gratitude for Support

*LD2907202295 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1930 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On the occasion of the commencement of Solidarity with the Oppressed People of Bosnia-Herzegovina Week [in Iran], Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, has expressed gratitude to his eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the eminent leader of the Islamic revolution, and the noble Iranian nation for their assistance to the Muslim nation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, saying: As a result of Iran's support for the Bosnian nation and government, we feel that we are not alone in the world and that Iran's assistance has made it easier for us to defend ourselves.

The president of Bosnia said: We are waiting for other Islamic countries to follow Iran's lead in supporting Bosnia. Izetbegovic told the Central News Unit's correspondent in Sarajevo: The reason for the fall of the Muslim towns of Zepa and Srebrenica, which the United Nations had declared to be safe areas three and a half years ago and disarmed, was the negligence of the international community and, through this indifference, they betrayed these areas, causing the fall of these two towns.

He also said the following about the terrible situation in the so-called safe town of Bihac, which has been under siege by the aggressor Serbs for the past three and a half years: Despite these circumstances, the Muslim defenders have managed to protect the town of Bihac until now; however, during the past few days, the aggressor Bosnian Serbs, with the help of Krajina Serbs, have launched an extensive attack on this region, and NATO and international organizations have not done anything so far to stop the attacks on Bihac.

### Velayati To Visit Sarajevo for Talks on Bosnia

*LD3007080995 Tehran IRNA in English 0539 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 30, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati is to leave for Bosnia Monday [31 July] to attend a series of crucial tripartite talks on Bosnia-Herzegovina to be held in the suburb of Sarajevo, a source close to the Foreign Ministry said.

Speaking to the English-language daily IRAN NEWS, published Sunday, the source said Velayati will join his Bosnian and Croatian counterparts, Muhamed Sacirbegovic and Mate Granic in Sarajevo.

"I really don't know the real nature of the talks to be held on Monday, but one can imagine that these must be a follow up of what the Islamic Contact Group decided in Geneva," the source stressed with a request of anonymity.

He was referring to the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Bosnia which met July 21 in Geneva.

Egypt and Malaysia have signaled readiness to deliver weapons following the Geneva meeting which was also attended by Turkey, Pakistan, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Senegal. Velayati represented the Islamic Republic at the meeting.

The 52-member OIC has long been in favor of lifting the arms embargo and has often criticized Western powers and the U.N. for failing to protect fellow Muslims in Bosnia against Serb crimes.

### Daily Urges Muslim Countries To Defend Bosnia

*NC2807163795 Tehran HAMSHAHRI in Persian 23 Jul 95 pp 1, 15*

[Editorial: "The Bosnian Tragedy and the Duties of the World of Islam"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "We do not intend to fight the Serbs. We only want to calm things." This is what Britain's representative at the United Nations, commenting on the outcome of the "London conference", stated. Actually, this statement by Britain's representative uncovers the West's policy on Bosnia: The West has nothing to gain from a military intervention in the Bosnian crisis, although it has made some commitments to safeguarding civilians.

Even this policy, which may be interpreted as a type of neutrality in the Bosnian war, is not being sincerely pursued; the West has actually adopted a stance that can frankly be defined as support for the Serbs.

As has been repeatedly stated, the UN Security Council has taken seriously only one of the many resolutions issued on the former Yugoslavia, namely, the resolution on the arms embargo on the conflicting sides, most notably, on the Bosnian Muslims. This is at a time when the Security Council members know the Serbs had all the military equipment of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in their hands from the beginning and that, apart from this, the flood of destructive weapons from the Republic of Serbia continues to flow toward them. The only ones being harmed by the Security Council's arms sanctions are the Bosnian Muslims, who had no arms from the start and who cannot acquire them now.

The powerful countries of the West who are now supervising the arms sanction on Bosnia and are insisting on these sanctions have not only disarmed the Bosnian Muslims in front of the Serbs' destructive weapons, but have also deprived them of their right to self-defense. They are sitting back watching them being thrown out of their homes and massacred. In return, the aggressive Serbs, who have realized the essence of the West's policy and have attached their hopes to support from their allies, especially Russia, are relentlessly violating every Security Council resolution and statement and ridiculing the members of NATO, the Contact Group, and so on, adding to their aggression daily and showing no fear, even for the verbal threats of the West.

These tragedies have made Muslims everywhere think that the West—from the United States to Europe and Russia—has freed the unrestrainable giant of Serb racism to create a "greater Serbia" and oust the Muslims—considered a potential threat to the West's systems—from Europe and do whatever is necessary to halt their efforts to create an independent state in the continent.

This, in turn, has made the Muslims realize that they should not entertain thoughts of the West's support for the Bosnian Muslims and should themselves think of how to defend their oppressed brothers, since they have come to correctly realize that the West never hesitates to implement any anti-Muslim resolution. A good example of this are the sanctions on Iraq and Libya. If a resolution is pro-Muslim, they procrastinate as much as they want to render the resolution ineffective. A good example of this are the resolutions on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

In a world where only "force" is a determining factor and every human value is sacrificed for it, no one can attach hope to the deceitful words uttered by the Western leaders, who, in a disgusting manner, speak of the need to defend democracy, international laws and regulations, and human rights without turning their words into deeds.

The time has come for the 50 Islamic countries, who rely on their vast resources and their over 1-billion-strong population, to defend their brothers in Bosnia, to coordinate and intensify their actions, and to sincerely aim all their efforts toward breaking the arms sanctions on the Bosnian Muslims. This can be done. No one can tolerate the taunting that stems from the prevention of arms reaching the Bosnian Muslims. Although this may not help to vindicate all the rights of the Muslim Bosnian nation, it will, at least, allow them the ability to defend themselves against the Serbs' pitiless aggression.

### Red Crescent Clinic Begins Operation in Sarajevo

*LD2807085695 Tehran IRNA in English 0817 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Sarajevo, July 28, IRNA — A clinic set up by the Islamic Republic of Iran's Red Crescent Society's (IRCS) was inaugurated here on Thursday [27 July] in the presence of Dr. Ahmad Javad Nakhaee, an advisor to the IRC [as received] head and a number of local officials.

A 10 member staff of the clinic, including physicians and nurses, are to offer free-of-charge medicare services to Muslim people of Sarajevo at the four-storey building. The clinic is composed of a pharmacy as well as general, pediatric, internal, orthopedic, obstetric and emergency wards.

Nakhaee, who is here to deliver humanitarian assistance donated by the Iranian people, to the displaced residents of Srebrenica, told IRNA that the clinic could meet parts of the needs of Sarajevan people for medicines and medical services.

Expressing satisfaction with the inauguration of the clinic, he said this could hearten Sarajevan people and could be an indication of Iran's support for the oppressed Bosnians.

The Iranian official said that since the eruption of war in Bosnia, the IRC has shipped 40 truck-loads of relief supplies to Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Furthermore, he added, 2,700 orphaned Bosnian children, were now receiving financial aid from the IRC and the Shahid (Martyr) foundation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## Officials, Press Criticize UN, West Over Bosnia

### Prayer Leader Views 'Lack of Action'

*LD2907164895 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1412 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[Friday prayers second sermon by Ayatollah Ebrahim Amini-Najafabadi, deputy speaker of the Assembly of Experts, in Qom on 28 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] The second issue to which I should like to refer is the painful issue of the day — that is, the continuation of the savage Serb aggression against the defenseless Muslims of Bosnia.

For over three years now, the Serbs have been attacking the defenseless Bosnian Muslims and have committed every kind of atrocity that has ever been committed in the course of history by humankind. Crimes that cannot even be imagined. How people are capable of committing so much crime — the killing of old people, women, children, the arrests, the hunger and, all in all, whatever you have been hearing up to now. And the situation has even intensified recently. These crimes have been committed inside Europe — the cradle of civilization — to use their own expression. They are taking place before the eyes of a Europe which is supposed to defend human rights, and before the eyes of the United States which is constantly going on about defense of human rights. [crowd chants: "Death to America," "Death to Zionism"]

So many atrocities are being committed before their eyes and they do not say anything. The United Nations considers itself the defender of human rights and has turned some of the cities into safe havens. Yet, we see that these very same cities are being attacked and peacekeepers are being killed or taken as hostages, and that this wretched United Nations cannot do anything at all. I really do not know if it cannot do anything or that this, too, is part of the conspiracy, in the sense that the United Nations can do something but it will not. I really do not know but whatever is involved, one wonders at the lack of action by the United Nations. And that UN secretary general who creates such commotion here and there — he is really an incompetent person who has fully proved his incompetence over this issue. I do not understand why he has been given this job or who has placed him in that position. At any rate, this is also a disaster. So much crime and there is no one to come to the help of these oppressed, innocent people.

Islamic countries were also silent up to now, although just recently, some movements have begun. I thank the Islamic Conference contact group and the [Organization of the] Islamic Conference which decided to lift the arms ban on Bosnia. I really hope that they will take a serious step in this direction. In the midst of all this, some Islamic countries have really taken some good steps forward, especially our Foreign Ministry which has been very active in this context. Some other countries and heads of state and officials, such as the prime minister of Malaysia, have also done well. I hope they pursue this issue much more seriously and really help these unprotected and oppressed people. Otherwise, we do not have an answer to give to these innocent people on the day of judgement. [passage omitted]

### Official Cites 'Cooperation' in Crimes

*LD3007132095 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1140 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[From the "Press Review"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The newspaper KEYHAN publishes on page 14 of today's edition an interview between its own correspondent and the head of the Islamic Publicity Organization [Ayatollah Jannati] on the role of the United Nations and major world powers in the intensification of crisis in Bosnia and the increasing Serb crimes. The interview also covers practical ways of assisting the oppressed Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In one part of the interview the head of the Islamic Publicity Organization says: We believe that the Serbs could not commit such extensive crimes without a green light from the major powers and the practical cooperation of the United Nations. Therefore, today the people of the world see no difference between the UN officials and the Serbs.

Elsewhere in the interview, the head of the Islamic Publicity Organization stresses: If the existing 50 Islamic countries were to take the stage and adopt a united stance, they could definitely be effective, and the criminals would then withdraw very quickly.

### 'Press' Refers to 'Concealed Documents'

*LD3007212595 Tehran IRNA in English*
*2054 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 30, IRNA — Western officials, finally admitted that their three-year insistance to maintain arms embargo against Bosnian Government has been inconsistent with the U.N. Charter which recognizes the legal defence as people's legitimate rights.

Western countries have over three years disarmed the oppressed people of Bosnia-Herzegovina by imposing arms embargo against its government through the U.N. Security Council.

The English daily, FINANCIAL TIMES, in its Wednesday [26 July] issue editorialized on the U.N. and Western stance on Bosnia stressing that arms embargo against that country should soon be lifted.

By employing the most developed armaments, the Serbian aggressive forces have massacred tens of thousands of defenceless Bosnian people and made a large number of them homeless.

Neither the United Nations nor the Western states have taken any practical measures to confront Serbian crimes.

With the help of some Western countries and silence of others, the criminal Serbs occupied over 70 percent of Bosnian territory and killed and arrested many of its oppressed people.

According to the U.N. officials, the U.N. blue helmets as the organization's peace-keeping forces have so far watched the Serb aggressions upon Bosnian cities and the innocent people.

The so-called U.N. protected enclaves have been occupied one after another in front of the U.N. peacekeepers, while, their inhabitants have been either massacred, turned homeless or transferred to serb camps.

According to radio BBC, after passing two weeks since the fall of the U.N. protected enclaves, the fate of some 70,000 defenceless inhabitants of those cities have not yet been known.

The radio quoted homeless Muslims and civilian Serbs as announcing the execution of Muslim refugees by aggressor Serbs.

According to news reports and the existing witnesses, some forces affiliated to the United Nations have helped Serbs in the course of occupation of different parts of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The English press wrote last Sunday that the U.N. has concealed documents indicating the massacre of Muslim prisoners by Serbs.

A Dutch soldier, in a television program broadcasted last Saturday unveiled that he had seen a truck full of corpses of Bosnian Muslim men.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the former Polish prime minister and the U.N. human rights envoy to the former Yugoslavia, resigned last week in opposition to negligence of the international society and Western governments towards Bosnian nation.

Denouncing the international body, he said they acted in a way as if they never existed.

The U.S. President Bill Clinton has also admitted the weakness of the U.N., saying the U.N. mission has failed in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The U.S. Senate Thursday voted on lifting the arms embargo against Muslim-populated Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The U.S. arms embargo against Bosnia would be lifted if the U.N. forces left the country.

President Clinton has threatened that he will veto the plan to lift Bosnian embargo. Western officials and NATO authorities believe that lifting arms embargo against Bosnia will aggravate the critical situation in that country.

## Officials, Press View Bosnia 'Week of Solidarity'

### Prayer Leader Views 'Timely Initiative'

*LD2807170195 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian*
*1112 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[Friday prayers second sermon by Ayatollah Mohammad Emami-Kashani, spokesman on the Iranian Guardian Council, in Tehran on 28 July — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The second issue I wish to talk about is the week of solidarity with the oppressed people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Islamic countries are only now beginning to pay attention to this issue. In other words, recently — [pauses] Of course, the government of the Islamic Republic was talking about this right from the start. The Islamic countries have recently understood that they have to take a different line from that of Western countries.

Therefore, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Islamic Republic made a proposal and took the initiative; they said that all Islamic countries should adopt the same stance and cancel this economic [as heard] embargo. [passage omitted]

The week of solidarity with the oppressed people of Bosnia-Herzegovina is a very timely initiative and proposal. Of course, the great people of Iran have always expressed their solidarity, and will continue to do so. But solidarity means that there should be a lot of help this week. There should be a general mobilization to help the oppressed people of that country.

And it has been shown and proved to the world that the world of arrogance wants to remove the Muslims, it wants to clear the Muslims from the heart of Europe. Therefore, you see that international bodies don't do anything, they keep silent and sometimes even give a green light [to the Serbs].

This is why the conference of Islamic countries was very appropriate. They separated their line from that of the Western world so that the Islamic countries could sort out the difficulties of Bosnia-Herzegovina independently. Of course, the Islamic Republic is one of these countries, it was the one that took the initiative but all Islamic countries decided to help.

And we hope that Almighty God, for Muhammad's — God's peace and benedictions be upon him and his scion — sake cuts the roots of the malicious Serbs and the usurper Israel from these two sensitive regions, God willing. [passage omitted]

### 'Solidarity' Member Details Events

*LD2907103495 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today is the first day of the week of solidarity with the oppressed people of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The branches of Imam Khomeyni's Relief Committee throughout the country are from today ready to receive financial and other donations from the people of our country for the people of Bosnia.

Mr. Qomshe'i, one of the solidarity headquarters members, has announced that headquarters relief workers will take part in the demonstration on 2 August to express solidarity with the Bosnian people and to receive any donations. The relief workers will also attend the Friday prayer sites throughout the country on 4 August to collect donations.

Iran has donated over 4.12 billion rials to the oppressed people of Bosnia during the past three years.

### Official Details Planned Protests

*LD2907121895 Tehran IRNA in English 1137 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 28, IRNA — The leader of Islamic revolution Ayatollah Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i's representative in charge of donating help to Bosnian people, Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati here Saturday [29 July] called on the Iranian Muslim nation to further support the oppressed Bosnian people.

In a statement issued simultaneously with the week of solidarity with the oppressed Bosnian people, Jannati regretted that Muslims today witnessed destruction of Islamic works and mosques, suppressing of the shouts of 'Allah-O-Akbar' (God is the Greatest) and massacre of Muslims in one of the most sensitive Islamic lands in the heart of Europe.

Elsewhere the statement said the noble Iranian nation, guided by the leader of the Islamic revolution and supported by the Iranian Government, have spared no efforts in offering various types of assistance and "effective" support for the oppressed Bosnian Muslims so far.

It announced the period between July 29 and August four as the week of solidarity with the Bosnian people. The Iranian people, he said, will stage demonstrations on Wednesday in support of the Bosnian people and chant slogans against the United States, Israel and the agents responsible for the genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Moreover, the statement said the Iranian people will offer help to Bosnians and fulfill their religious and humanitarian duties on Wednesday.

### Afghan Clerics Discuss Khamene'i Message in Qom

*LD2707104495 Tehran IRNA in English 0917 GMT 27 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Qom, Tehran Prov., July 27, IRNA — The extraordinary meeting of Afghan ulema, was held here Wednesday [26 July] to review the different aspects and practical ways to implement the contents of the recent message of the leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

Over 3,000 Afghan ulema and clerics residing in Qom's theological seminary attended the meeting which was sponsored by the leader's representative bureau in Afghanistan affairs.

Outlining the latest political developments in Afghanistan, the leader's representative in Afghan affairs, Hojatoleslam Ebrahimi stressed that foreign governments are using all their might to prevent effective role played by Islam and Shia in determining Afghan people fate.

He further reviewed the positive consequences of the leader's message to Muslim nation of Afghanistan to put an end to their civil conflicts.

In his message to the Afghan nation the leader of revolution called on all Afghan belligerent factions to refrain from any act of hostility against each other.

Ebrahimi reiterated that following the leader's message, any kind of conflict and fratricide have ended in Afghanistan and apropriate grounds have been paved for settlement of peace and security in that country.

By issuing a resolution, the participants in the gathering expressed their thorough support for the message released by Ayatollah Khamene'i and announced that the only way for salvation of the Muslim Afghanistan is unconditional acceptance of the contents of the message.

In another part of the resolution, the need to put an end to arms struggle between different belligerent factions and to create unity between Afghan Muslim people as well as efforts made by Islamic Unity Party of Afghanistan to implement the leader's advice have been underlined.

### Daily Urges Afghan Factions To End Fighting

*LD3007092795 Tehran IRNA in English*
*0807 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 30, IRNA — The warring Afghan factions should mobilize forces to build a prosperous Afghanistan in order to foster future generations, who would not forgive the present leaders if they continue destruction of Afghan human and material resources, an English-language daily wrote Sunday [30 July].

Ever since the Red Army was forced to evacuate Afghanistan, the Afghan mujahedeen have been incessantly engaged in a fratricidal war which has dealt catastrophic blows on innocent Afghan nationals, TEHRAN TIMES said.

As in the past, the main motif behind the fratricidal strife is control of more land by each group, the editorial said, adding that the end result is homelessness of countless innocent civilians, killing of brother by brother, destruction of natural resources and, in sum, paving the way for the annihilation of the Afghan nation in the hands of Afghans.

"The short history of the post-cold war era has proven that neither the big powers nor the U.N. is in a position to broker peace in Afghanistan, for they have not done so anywhere else," it stressed.

"Today's world powers are after their own interests," the article stated, "the U.N. has been hijacked by the U.S. and its allies, reduced to an ineffective tool in their manipulating hands."

It proposed that Afghanistan should be able to join the mainstream of the international community and play its part.

It concluded by saying, "the warring Afghan factions should realize that the only way to get out of the present entanglement is to forgo factional interests for the sake of greater national interest."

### Radical Leader Vows To Execute Rushdie Fatwa

*NC2907204395 Paris AFP in English*
*1453 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 29 (AFP)—The leader of Islamic radicals in Iran vowed on Saturday [29 July] to carry out a death sentence imposed by the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on the British author Salman Rushdie.

"We will execute Imam Khomeyni's fatwa against Salman Rushdie," Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, a former interior minister and ambassador to Syria, said in a speech sent to AFP on Saturday.

He was referring to the religious decree issued in 1989 by the late Iranian leader against Rushdie for his book "The Satanic Verses," regarded as blasphemous by many Moslems.

Mohtashemi, who founded the pro-Iranian Lebanese militant group Hizballah in the early 1980s, condemned efforts by "certain suspicious elements" within the government to resolve diplomatically the Rushdie affair, which has strained ties between Iran and Britain as well as several other European countries.

"The day will come when Moslems will kill Rushdie," he said.

Amid mounting pressure from Islamic fundamentalists, Iran refused last month to pledge in writing not to support or undertake any action against Rushdie, as demanded by the European Union.

Mohtashemi, who has been sidelined from power along with his fellow radicals, has turned into a bitter critic of President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani's government.

### Two Bombs Reportedly Explode in Tehran; 3 Injured

*LD2907224595 Tehran IRNA in English 2242 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, July 29, IRNA — Two bombs planted under two automobiles went off tonight in the central part of the capital damaging several residential buildings and causing injuries to three people.

The first bomb which was planted under a Paykan parked on Kushk Street in the city center, went off at 22:47 hours local time (18:17 GMT).

The explosion did not have any toll. However, the windowpanes of buildings near the scene of explosion were broken. A Nissan pickup which was parked nearby was also damaged.

The second bomb which was planted near a Blazer on North Lalehzar Street near a girl student hostel in the same area, went off at 23:05 hours local time.

Informed police sources told IRNA that as the street was almost empty at that late hour of the night only three pedestrians who were heading home were injured. However, buildings within a radius of 100 meters were damaged.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bomb blasts.

### Article Views Bazaar Conditions, Price Reductions

*95LA0313C Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jun 95 p 14*

[FBIS Translated Text] The recent calculated measures by the government to counter the foreign currency and goods smugglers and stabilize the price of foreign currency at 300 tumans signify an improvement in the economic market of the country. The timely action of the government put an end to many of the calculations of the economic dealers and middlemen and revived the hope among the various strata of the people that the government will not hesitate in any effort to support the people. Following the decisive fight of the government against the economic dealers and middlemen, the domestic market has improved and the outrageous prices of goods and public food have begun to decline. In the course of the past month, the prices of many household appliances and food have decreased by half. Various strata of the population in conversations with our reporter supported these actions by the officials and asked for the continuation of government supervision over economic affairs and the serious fight against the profiteers and economic terrorists.

The sudden doubling of the price of some goods in the past few months by a number of dealers and economic terrorists was controlled by the recent actions of the government and is improving. Evidence indicates that in addition to the decrease in foreign goods, the prices of domestic goods have also declined significantly, and this trend is continuing. For example, the price of one kg of rice that had reached 750 tumans has now decreased to 400 tumans.

In conversations with our reporter, various citizens expressed hope that the prices of goods will reach their actual level, and chaos in the market will be prevented.

Hoseyn Kazemi, an employee in a government office said: The recent proper actions of the government showed that dealers are unable to mock the greatness of the government of the Islamic Republic with their mischievous acts. In the course of the past month, the prices of many household appliances and public necessities have been decreasing, and there is room for hope.

Ms. Safa'i, a government employee, said: The stabilization of the price of foreign currency at 300 tumans put an end to the calculations of economic dealers. I hope the government vigorously prevents the chaos, so that a bunch of leeches cannot suck the blood of the people.

Davud Khaksar, a high school teacher, said: It seems that the honorable government is trying to stabilize the economic market, and the recent actions of the Headquarters for Market Regulation showed that despite the spreading of rumors by economic terrorists, the officials are standing firm. This citizen adds: The feeling is that the government has the ability to announce the rate of the dollar at less than 300 tumans in order for prices to be realistic and prevent misuse by a bunch of money worshippers.

Hamidi, who introduced himself as a student, said: It must be confessed that in the past few weeks, the government has made great strides to stabilize prices and the foreign currency market. The declining trend of prices of foreign and domestic goods indicates this proper action by the government. With this superb action, the people can breathe a sigh of relief and live confidently. For example, gradually the price of rice has gone from 700 tumans to 400 tumans, split peas from 720 tumans to 420 tumans, and chick peas from 650 tumans to 400 tumans.

An economic expert said: The rise in prices in the past months was incredible because the level of supply and demand had not changed. He added: If we want to be realistic, the price of the dollar is less than what is now set. With its recent action, the government showed that it is able to control the market and even bring the price of foreign currency to its actual rate.

Mr. Saberi, who had gone with his family to a household appliance store to purchase items for a dowry, said: Before the foreign currency price was stabilized by the government, household appliances such as meat grinders, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and televisions had preposterous prices. This citizen added: A 130,000-tuman refrigerator fell to 90,000 tumans. A 21-inch color television is offered at the government price of 160,000 tumans. Also, meat grinders have decreased by 7,000 tumans.

A customer who noticed our reporter said: The price of household appliances in the past couple of weeks has decreased significantly. A 15-foot Arj freezer which was sold at 170,000 tumans is now offered at 120,000 tumans. This citizen added: Before the stabilization of the price of foreign currency, sellers pocketed windfall profits. With the present government policy, however, the profits of store owners are realistic and acceptable.

The owner of a car dealership said: The resolute decisions of the government have significantly affected the decrease in the price of Iranian and foreign cars. In the past two weeks, for example, the price of a Peykan has decreased by 400,000-500,000 tumans. The prices of various foreign cars are also decreasing.

The owner of the dealership added: The price of a brand new Peykan has also decreased by about 700,000-800,000 tumans, and this trend is continuing.

Mirza'i, a seller of household appliances, said: As is evident, the market for buying and selling household appliances is stagnant and people are not willing to buy. This recent action of the government showed that the price of foreign and domestic goods can decrease even more.

A major household appliance seller, who did not want his name to be mentioned, said: In the past 20 days, the buying and selling of household appliances has remained stagnant. The transactions that we engaged in prior to the stabilization of the price of foreign currency were very profitable. Even though the recent government decision has caused losses for us, I confess that it neutralized many of our calculations. This merchant continues: I have millions of tumans in checks and promissory notes; for the payment of those amounts I am obliged to offer the goods at the lowest prices. Most sellers are facing the disinclination of the people to buy goods.

A carpet seller said: The carpet market has also become stagnant, and no one is inclined to buy. With the stabilization of the price of foreign currency, the price of carpets declined on the average by 25 to 30 percent, and this recession in the market automatically reduces the prices because sellers cannot endure further losses.

The owner of a dairy store said: Prior to the stabilization of the rate of foreign currency, we thought that the minimum price of a kg of split peas, lentils, chick peas, rice, etc. would reach 1,000 tumans. I sincerely confess that most of the friends with whom we were in contact have a profitable program for the next few months, but this action by the government showed that not only did the prices not increase, but they decreased by half. Even though the increase in prices was in the interest of the businessmen and the market, the vulnerable strata had problems. Many of the citizens, in expressing their opinions, spoke about the decrease in prices of goods, and we heard them. Some also complained that this obligatory action of the government should happen more often so that the dealers and leeches do not have the courage and boldness to suck the blood of the people.

## Pakistan

### Daily Assails U.S. Decision on Military Supplies

*BK2807134795 Islamabad THE NATION in English 28 Jul 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "One-Time Waiver"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Although the move by US President Clinton, about asking the Congress to allow a one-time waiver of the Pressler Amendment in favour of Pakistan, has been talked about for some time, we have now the word of the Washington Post that the proposal has finally been made. The informal reason given is that President Clinton promised Pakistan's Prime Minister to get this done and the formal reason is that it is not right to keep both the money and the military hardware that had been purchased. Pakistan was morally and legally entitled to one of the two. But now when the US administration has finally decided to apply this principle on this particular deal, it has devised a course which is clearly dictated more by political expediency than by morality or considerations of equity. It has decided to honour only part of the contract with Pakistan, pertaining to anti-submarine aircraft, missiles and some spare parts, etc, and dishonour the deal about F-16s, for which the money would be returned as and when these are sold to a third party. No reasons for this formula have been given except that the non-delivery of the F-16s would keep the pressure on Pakistan to sign the NPT, but it is obvious that this odd mixture of honouring and dishonouring of the deal has been devised just to please India which wishes to maintain are overwhelming superiority in air power in the Subcontinent. [sentence as published] Because if that was not the case, the US administration would have simply moved the Congress to agree to a one-time waiver in respect of all the military hardware for which Pakistan had paid. It would then have been up to the Congress to accept the proposal or reject it. And if it had been rejected, Pakistan would have legally and morally been entitled to a total refund of its money plus interest, if not the damages. By choosing to please India at the cost of Pakistan and by denying even an immediate refund, making it contingent on the sale of planes, the US administration lost whatever moral ground it would have otherwise gained in the eyes of a fair-minded observer.

The US administration has further lost moral credibility by acknowledging, on the one hand, the fact that the Pressler Amendment is a bad law — it is country-specific, it is discriminatory, it is a 'blunt instrument', it has failed in its purpose, it has outlived its utility, etc — and on the other asking not for its removal but only for a single exemption of its application. If the US administration really believes that the law has lost its utility and is now working against American interests, particularly in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent, then why seek just one waiver. If the law is abolished, it does not mean that the US would be under any obligation to sell arms to a country it does not like or whose nuclear policies it does not approve of. And if that is the position why keep a meaningless and immoral law on the statute book? After all when the US-India relations were not as warm as these are today, India managed to get all the arms it wanted, and tomorrow, when the US refuses to sell arms to Pakistan, it is not going to leave Pakistan defenceless. Such self-righteous exercises as the US policy-makers manage to contrive, as in this case of to the Pressler Law, are self-defeating and deprive the US of its capacity of moral leadership. [sentence as published]

### Daily Views Resumption of U.S. Military Aid

*BK3007155895 Islamabad PAKISTAN in Urdu 28 Jul 95 p 4*

[Editorial: "Scope for the Resumption of U.S. Military Aid"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The possibility for the supply of U.S. weapons to Pakistan has become distinct. This should be construed as evidence of the improvement of Pakistan-U.S. ties. On receipt of the weapons only, the real situation will become clear. When the bill moved in the U.S. Congress by the Clinton administration is passed, the United States will provide military equipment worth $370 million to Pakistan. Through the bill, the Clinton administration has appealed to the Congress for permission to provide military equipment to Pakistan only once by partially waiving provisions of the Pressler Amendment. The proposed package includes antisubmarine aircraft, missiles, and spare parts. Pakistan has made advance payment for these materials. When the Pressler Amendment was enforced in 1990, the economic and military aid package to Pakistan was halted as an objection to Islamabad's nuclear program. The delivery of 28 F-16 aircraft also was halted. Pakistan also had made payment for these aircraft. Now, the United States is making efforts to sell these aircraft to any third country and pay back Pakistan. Talks are under way to sell these aircraft to the Philippines or Indonesia. Pakistan has already stated that if the aircraft are not delivered, the amount paid for them should be returned. If the United States provides these aircraft to Indonesia or the Philippines, Pakistan has no objection. The military equipment, which the Clinton administration wants to provide to Pakistan, include three P-3 and N aircraft [as published] for the Navy, antiship [preceding word rendered in English] Harpoon missiles, artillery, antiaircraft missiles, radar, spare parts for aircraft and helicopters, and ammunition. The United States has stated that the supply of military equipment to Pakistan will not affect the balance of power in South Asia. India will not raise any objection as it is a matter between the United States and Pakistan and not against any third country. Under the present circumstances, the partial resumption of U.S. military assistance will also be taken as a matter of gratification. This will definitely enhance the defense capabilities of Pakistan. Pakistan does not want to be involved in an arms race in the South Asian subcontinent. Of course, it certainly wants to defend itself effectively. On getting the spare parts, it will be able to utilize its aircraft in a better way. Similarly, other military equipment will enhance its defense capability, which is absolutely essential for political stability in the region. U.S. circles have stated that if Pakistan does not bring appropriate changes in its nuclear program, Pakistan-U.S. ties may suffer setbacks. There is no doubt that as long as the Pressler Amendment is not abrogated, it will pose as a sword hanging above Pakistan-U.S. ties. The hardships being faced by Pakistan due to the suspension of the economic and military aid package on the basis of mere presumptions do not need any explanation. These days, India has manufactured long range and short range missiles and has installed them as well. Even the alleged provision of Chinese M-11 missiles to Pakistan was given great publicity in the United States, whereas both China and Pakistan have stated in categorical terms that neither China has provided these missiles and nor has Pakistan acquired them. After due investigation, the U.S. intelligence agencies also have stated that there is no proof for the acquisition of Chinese missiles by Pakistan. The U.S. Administration has called upon the Congress to underline the significance of improving Sino- U.S. ties and see that they do not suffer setbacks; not to act on exaggerated versions on the presumed supply of Chinese missiles to Pakistan and on the human rights issue; and not to give too much significance to suppositions. In 1993 also, a problem was raked up over the presence of chemical weapons on a Chinese ship. The United States protested. But, after an investigation, it turned out to be a mere presumption. Now, the fact has been accepted that China has changed its policy of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction since 1970. On this basis, the understanding between China and the United States has improved. It is a different matter that a shadow of misconceptions has been falling over this. Now, the resumption of military assistance to Pakistan hinges on the decision of the Congress. If the facts are given due consideration, the Congress will not face much difficulty in making a positive decision.

### OIC Chief Views Bosnia, Other Issues in Meetings

*BK3007142295 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari has lauded the positive role being played by the Organization of [the] Islamic Conference [OIC] in highlighting the cause of Muslims in Kashmir, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Middle East, and elsewhere in the world. The president was talking to Secretary General of OIC Mr. Hamid Algabid who called on him at the Aiwan-i-Sadar [President House] today. President Leghari said in order to counter the Indian propaganda, Pakistan has recently made public detailed information about the specific location and formation of more than 600,000 Indian troops who are ruthlessly brutalizing the entire Kashmiri population for the last several years, but has miserably failed to crush the indigenous uprising of the Kashmiri people for the right of self-determination. The president felt that Muslims were being deliberately deprived of scientific and technological education.

Dr. Hamid Algabid apprised the president about the efforts of the OIC to help the Bonsian Muslims. He said OIC has set up a special fund to help the Bosnian Muslims in their struggle for survival. Mr. Gabid assured the president that the OIC will continue to support Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

Later, the president conferred the award of Nishan-i-Qaid-i-Azam on Secretary General of the Organization of [the] Islamic Conference Mr. Hamid Algabid in a special investiture ceremony held at the Aiwan-i-Sadar. The citation read on the occasion highlighted Dr. Hamid Algabid's dedicated efforts to promote solution to problems confronting the ummah, his role in strengthening the organization, and his keen personal interest which helped create renewed awareness for strengthening cooperation, unity, and solidarity within the Islamic world.

The OIC Secretary General, Dr. Hamid Algabid, also called on Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto today. He informed the prime minister of his discussions with Afghan leaders and also their points of view on the peace plan proposed by OIC. The situation in Karachi and latest developments in Bosnia were also discussed during the meeting.

The secretary general of the Organization of [the] Islamic Conference, Mr. Hamid Algabid, has said the OIC Contact Group, which met in Geneva recently, has decided not to recognize the arms embargo on Bosnia. In an interview with PTV correspondent, Azhar Masood, in Islamabad today, he said now the member states of OIC are having consultation as to how military, economic, political, and diplomatic aid and assistance should be extended to the embattled Bosnian Muslims. He said the Serbs have not followed any norm of international conduct and they are flagrantly defying United Nation's resolution in their aggression against innocent Muslims of Bosnia. On Kashmir, Mr. Hamid Algabid said the OIC Contact Group, which was formed in Casablanca Islamic summit, has intensified its diplomatic efforts to mobilize world opinion on the plight of Kashmiri Muslims.

### Minister Assails West, NATO on Bosnian Crisis

*BK3107084795 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The foreign minister, Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali, has urged the Western powers and the NATO to translate their promises on Bosnia-Herzegovina into action to check Serb aggression. In an interview with UN radio in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he pointed out that had they earlier behaved boldly, the Serbs would have been discouraged from the aggression. The foreign minister said that hollow threats by the Western world have caused immense human sufferings and damages in Bosnia. He said it was disappointing to us that there is no mention of violation of the UN Security Council resolution by Serbs for capturing Srebrenica and Zepa. Even today, the Serbian forces are trying to divide Bihac into two enclaves through aggression and yet there is no response from NATO. Sardar Asif Ahmad Ali rejected the argument of the United Nations and the Western countries in particular that the lifting of arms embargo on Bosnia would further escalate and widen the conflict. He said it is an argument based on appeasement of the Serb aggressors and allowing them to militarily conquer Bosnia-Herzegovina. This argument, he said, has resulted in genocide of thousands of Muslim men, women, and children.

### Joint Economic Commission With Bangladesh Meets

*BK2507134995 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1300 GMT 25 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The sixth meeting of the Pakistan-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission was held in Islamabad with a view to exploring avenues for enhancing bilateral cooperation. Inaugurating the meeting, adviser to the prime minister for finance and economic affairs, V.A. Jaferry, said the commission has served the useful institutional purpose to identify new opportunities for increasing the level of economic cooperation. The Bangladesh commerce minister, Mr. Shamsul Islam, urged the private sector of both countries to come forward for enhancing mutual economic cooperation between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The minister for commerce and information of Bangladesh, Mr. Shamsul Islam, called on the federal minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Khalid Ahmad Kharal, in Islamabad today. The minister for information apprised his Bangladeshi counterpart of the working of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and its attached departments, especially the PTV telecasts, which is seen via a satellite in more than 38 countries.

### Talks Between Government, Muhajir Group Continue

#### Government Negotiator Presents Plan

*BK2407113795 Islamabad THE NATION in English 24 Jul 95 pp 1, 4*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] ISLAMABAD — Zohair Akram Nadeem, MNA [member of National Assembly] and a member of the government's negotiating team, has proposed his own seven points to restore peace in Karachi.

He made his proposals public during a Press conference on Sunday [23 July]. He is a PML [Pakistan Muslim League] (Nawaz) dissident now supporting the government. The main thrust of his suggestions are based on rehabilitating the youth of Karachi who no more want to be a part of terrorism and lawlessness.

Other point made by him was that "if Altaf Hussain voluntarily decides to return and faces the cases in courts, the government should provide him all legal and moral facilities".

While announcing his seven proposals, he hoped that the Karachi situation could be improved to a great extent if the federal and provincial governments accorded them a serious thought.

Asked about the 21-point official agenda, earlier given to the MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] leadership, he said the government had its own point of view. "I am making these suggestions with the prime objective in mind that peace should be the first priority a meaningful dialogue can only take place if there is peace," he said.

The MNA from Karachi said he was putting forward these proposals after holding lengthy discussion with Sindh Chief Minister Syed Abdullah Shah.

He said the 21 points of the government and the 18 demands of the MQM were not sacred as such that nothing else could be discussed. About vacating his seat for the MQM, he said he was ready to resign provided Altaf Hussain guaranteed that there would be complete peace in Karachi.

He said today's MQM was quite different from that of yesterday and holding strike to paralyse the city was not a sign of popularity. About Ajmal Dehlvi's anti-state outburst, he said the MQM chief negotiator had had a lesser political life.

"He was basically a journalist so he knows how to make banner headlines. But what he does not realise is that his statements could have serious implications on the country." He has proposed to the government that the violent young men should be sent to special institutions instead of jails and their cases should be reviewed in order to make them Pakistan-loving. He said their reformation period should not be more than six months and they be trained in technical skills.

He was confident that the Urdu speaking youth of Karachi, who have been led astray by certain elements, should be treated with love and not hatred. "Those who submit their weapons to the government should be given compensation and license once they complete their training in the rehabilitation centres." Zohair Akram Nadeem demanded of the Sindh government to announce 3,000 jobs from grade 1-16 for this category of young men. He advised the federal government to fix a quota of jobs for them in banks, corporations, other institutions and also send them abroad through the overseas employment.

He appealed to the business community of Karachi to provide them jobs as a special case if they desired an early restoration of normal conditions in the city. "They should also be given loans by the Sindh Small Industries."

Immediate compensation should be paid to those families whose members have been killed in the Karachi violence. "One member each of the affected families should be given a job."

The PML (N) dissident also proposed setting up of vigilant committees consisting of retired government officials, non-political social workers and young volunteers who should build public opinion against the anti-social elements. He said another powerful committee, headed by the Chief Minister, should be established to maintain constant monitoring of Karachi problems and their resolution.

He proposed the names of former Governors Fakhruddin G Ibrahim, Ashraf Tabani and Hakim Mohammad Saeed, ex-vice chancellors of Karachi University Dr Jamil Jalibi and Dr Ahsan Rashid, Senator Taj Haider, ZA Nizami, Abdul Sattar Edhi and SM Munir as members of this high-powered committee.

### Official Sees No Cause for 'Stalemate'

*BK3007153895 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government and Muhajir Qaumi Movement-Altaf group teams are due to resume their talks at Parliament House in Islamabad tomorrow morning to normalize the situation in Karachi. The last round of their talks was held in Karachi on Monday [24 July] last.

Talking to Radio Pakistan's representative today, the leader of the government delegation, the law minister, Professor N.D. Khan, hoped that the Altaf group team will come up clarifications sought by his side. These relate to Altaf Hussain's interview with INDIA TODAY and a clear-cut condemnation of terrorism. He said in his view, there is no reason for any stalemate in the talks as both the sides had agreed on Monday to resume their dialogue on 31 July.

### MQM Threatens To Boycott Talks

*BK3007153195 Hong Kong AFP in English 1522 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Karachi, July 30 (AFP) — Karachi's ethnic-based Muhajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) Sunday [30 July] threatened not to attend scheduled talks with the Pakistan Government if it does not fulfil the party's two demands.

"The government has not contacted us and we have received no clarification on two points that we had (earlier) raised," said Ajmal Delhvi, the head of the MQM's negotiating team.

Delhvi did not rule out the possibility of the MQM team flying to Islamabad early Monday if the government responded to the points.

A fifth round of negotiations, which are aimed at restoring peace to this violence-torn port city, are scheduled for Monday in Islamabad. The previous meetings were held in Islamabad and Karachi.

Delhvi said the government had been asked during last Monday's meeting here to stop addressing the MQM as the "Altaf Group" and secondly that it refrain from "raising non-issues and side-issues."

Delhvi said the Karachi session had ended in a "deadlock," claiming that the decision to hold talks on July 31 in Islamabad was a "one-sided government committee" decision.

The head of the government negotiating team, federal law minister N.D. Khan told AFP that he was "confident that they (the MQM) are coming for the talks".

Khan said the "timetable for the talks was mutually decided" at the previous session, adding that he had not received any formal communication from the MQM pertaining to the two clarifications mentioned by the party.

Meanwhile violence continued here Sunday, claiming five lives in different incidents, officials said. Twelve people were shot dead Saturday, taking the toll in two days to 17.

Police also launched a small operation to recover weapons in the Shireen Jinnah Colony Sunday, but there was no official word on arrests or arms recovery.

Police and paramilitary troops have conducted a series of operations against militants in different parts of the city this month. The MQM has objected to the operations saying they are discriminatory while the government says the operations will continue against "terrorists".

More than 1,000 people have died in Karachi since January in political and sectarian violence.

MQM is blamed by officials for much of the bloodshed, but the party accuses the government of persecuting Muhajirs, migrants from India after the partition of the sub-continent in 1947.

### Altaf Group Absent From Talks

*BK3107083495 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 31 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Altaf group team did not turn up to resume talks with the government as scheduled today at Parliament House in Islamabad on normalizing situation in Karachi. The government team led by the federal law minister, Professor N.D. Khan, waited for them in accordance with the schedule and venue for negotiations as agreed between the two sides during their fourth round of their parleys in Karachi on Monday [24 July] last. Talking to newsmen on this occasion, the law minister said he was still optimistic for resumption of talks between the government and Altaf group. He said the government sincerely believes in finding a political solution to the Karachi problem and for this Altaf group would have to play its due part.

### Sides Clash Over 'Altaf Group' Label

*BK3107093395 Islamabad THE NEWS in English 31 Jul 95 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Islamabad — The fifth round of the government-MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] talks scheduled for Monday [31 July] to resolve the Karachi problem seems to be in the doldrums with the MQM insisting that it should not be called Altaf Group and the government persisting with its stand.

"We will not hold talks on Monday unless the government redresses our grievances," chief MQM negotiator Ajmal Dehlvi said. "Our stand is clear. There is a deadlock which can be resolved only if the government gives us assurances that the MQM will not be called Altaf Group and accepts our other objections which were conveyed to the government side at the last round."

But the head of the government team, Law Minister Prof ND Khan, is optimistic about the resumption of talks on schedule. We, the members of the government team will be present at the venue of the meeting right on time to welcome the MQM side," he said, repeatedly calling the MQM as Altaf Group.

His remarks clearly betray his apprehension about the resumption of talks. But he dispelled the impression that there is any deadlock saying that the timetable and venue of the negotiations were mutually decided at the last round.

There is no question of talks' resumption without the resolution of our objections, Dehlvi said in categorical terms. He said he had not been contacted by ND Khan or any other government functionary to give any such assurances. And the law minister confirmed that he had no latest contact with any member of the MQM team to discuss the pre-talks matters.

Dehlvi said that during the previous round the government side, while admitting "complications", had agreed not to call the MQM as Altaf Group and assured to give clarifications and assurances on other points raised by the MQM team.

ND Khan said the government has not yet received the specific clarifications on the six points from the Altaf's team side but is not expecting any deadlock. "The onus to make the talks a success lies on both sides."

He said both sides had started talks without preconditions and with an open mind. He said on the one hand the MQM team members say the government side has not yet handed over its agenda to them while on the other it has given its views on these points. "This is very strange to me".

He dispelled the impression that the talks were an eye wash and said all the national dailies except a few have admired the sincerity of the government. About the MQM's demand for the withdrawal of Rangers from Karachi, he said it would be acceptable as soon as the peace returned to the strife-torn city.

He praised Dehlvi who, he said, is a peace-loving person and hates violence. "I am under the impression that he will prove it practically and Play his vital role in resolving the crisis."

He hoped Dehlvi along with his team would probably fly into the federal capital Sunday evening or Monday morning. "The sole agenda remains to be restoration of peace in the port city."

The government has asked the Altaf Group to renounce terrorism and help it check terrorist activities. The law minister said he is in constant touch with the prime minister to keep her informed about the progress in talks but has not received any new instructions from her.

He was hopeful that the Altaf Group will turn up today with clarifications sought by the government on some points of vital and national importance. These six points have nothing to do with politics or even with the government policies, he said. Rather, they concern the integrity and solidarity of the state, he added.

The law minister said Altaf Hussain, in his interview with INDIA TODAY, had described the two-nation theory as a "butt of jokes" and supported confederation of the subcontinent states. Hence, the government has sought clarifications from the Altaf Group on this very important point, he said.

Zohair Akram Nadeem, another member of the government team, has repeated what the law minister had stated about the talks. "These clarifications (sought by the government) could be in a formal written shape or through press statement, as the Altaf Group deems proper. They will be treated as equally valid and enough."

But he seemed a little bit softer on the MQM's demand that it should not be called Altaf Group. "If the MQM team desires that they should be named in one or the other manner, we can also consider it and there is no reason why it cannot be thrashed out. One must not be egoistic when it is a matter of national importance."

### Officials Vow To Eliminate 'Terrorism' in Karachi

*BK2807135795 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Sindh Governor Kamaluddin Asfar and Chief Minister Syed Abdullah Shah have reiterated the government's commitment to eliminate terrorism in Karachi once for all. Both the governor and the chief minister were speaking at a function organized in connection with the inaguration of the office of sales agents of Pakistan International Airlines at Shahid-i-Milat road in Karachi last night.

Referring to the ongoing talks between the government and [Muhajir Qaumi Movement]-Altaf group, the Sindh governor expressed the hope that the talks would succeed. Speaking on the occasion, Chief Minister Syed Abdullah Shah said the government will take effective measures to restore law and order in the city. The chief minister said every citizen in Karachi wants peace and revival of normal activities.

### Police Arrest More Altaf 'Terrorists' in Karachi

*BK3007083995 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] In Karachi, the police have arrested two more terrorists belonging to the Muhajir Qaumi Movement-Altaf group, who are allegedly involved in a number of criminal and terrorism cases. According to police, one mauzer [as heard], one pistol, and a stolen motorcycle were recovered from their possession.

Meanwhile, another terrorist of the Altaf group has confessed involvement in several cases of murder, robbery, and arson. In an interview, the terrorist, Naseem Abbas Zaidi, said that he was involved in the murder of five innocent people in various parts of Karachi. He said he also committed two robberies, stole arms from a train, and later set the engine of the train on fire.

### Radio Reports 3 Killed, 2 Injured in Karachi

*BK3007162195 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Karachi, three persons were killed and two others injured in different areas of the city today. Another person, an accused, was killed and his accomplice injured in an encounter with police. Meanwhile, Karachi police have arrested 48 accused involved in different crimes.

## Sri Lanka

### Official Says 'Devolution Package' To End Crisis

*BK3007115795 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Professor G.L. Peiris says the devolution package to be unveiled by President Chandrika Kumaratunga within a few days will be shared by all Sri Lankans. The main feature of the government's devolution package to settle the ethnic crisis is aimed at protecting the country's sovereignty and integrity, and it will not include any line or subsection affecting the country's unitary status.

The minister was speaking at the 45th anniversary celebrations of the Sri Lanka branch of the World Buddhist Federation in Colombo yesterday. The political proposals will be reviewed by the Parliamentary Select Committee appointed to consider constitutional amendments. Later, it will be presented to Parliament. After adoption of the package by Parliament with a two-third majority, it will be put to a national referendum. The minister made it clear that there was no need for the majority Sinhala Buddhist community to entertain any fear of injustices under these proposals. Professor G.L. Peiris reiterated that the proposals will not be implemented without being revealed to the people.

The decentralization of the administration will not be confined only to the northern and eastern provinces. All the provinces will be given equal political power. The central government will exercize its authority in protecting the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It will also be responsible for national security, foreign policy, national budget, ports, and ancient temples. The minister said that the new Constitution will contain provisions listing the power to advise the government on protecting and nurturing the Buddha Sasana [tenets of Buddhism] in the supreme council of the Mahasanga [Buddhist clergy].

On the battle in the North, the minister noted that the government's responsibility was to protect the people by defeating the elements who are against peace. However, the government did not accept the position that this problem could only way be solved through war.

### ICRC Suspends Escorting Ships in War Zone

*BK2707000095 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 26 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Colombo, July 26 (AFP) — The International Red Cross suspended escorting food shipments to Sri Lanka's northern war zone in a move to maintain its neutrality, spokesman for the aid agency said Wednesday [26 July].

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) temporarily halted protecting ships going to rebel-held northern Point Pedro pier as well as the navy-controlled Kankesanthurai port, an ICRC spokesman said.

The Red Cross has been escorting ships in Sri Lanka from 1989.

With the decision to suspend the mercy mission, the supply of food to civilians in the Jaffna peninsula which is dominated by the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), could be seriously hampered.

"It is very difficult for us," ICRC chief here, Marco Altherr said adding, "if we protect the food only for the LTTE-held areas we will be accused of being pro-LTTE. Our mission in Sri Lanka is a humanitarian one and we don't want to get involved in politics.

"It is a temporary suspension and we are talking to both sides," he said. If supplies were not sent for more than two weeks the situation in the northern Jaffna peninsula would get serious, he added.

Government officials said they were told Tuesday the ICRC would no longer escort ships to the Jaffna peninsula.

The LTTE had said it could not guarantee the safety of ICRC protected ships entering the Navy-controlled port of Kankesanthurai. An ICRC-chartered ship hit a sea mine and sank outside Kankesanthurai recently.

## Reportage on Recent Attacks Repulsed by Government

### Spokesman Details Rebel Attacks

*BK2807120495 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Military spokesman Brigadier Munasinghe said that around 0200 AM this morning terrorists launched simultaneous attacks on Kokkilai, Jayasinghepura, Kokkutoduvai, and Janapakura Army detachments in Weli Oya area and the brigade headquarters at Weli Oya. These attacks have been effectively repulsed by the troops. According to available reports so far, two soldiers were killed in action and six soldiers wounded at brigade headquarters in Weli Oya. Seven soldiers at Janapakura and five soldiers at Kokkutoduvai were also wounded in action. A large number of terrorist bodies were left behind by the terrorists at brigade headquarters Weli Oya and Kokkutoduvai. Figures of terrorists killed will be released in due course.

Two women suicide killers carrying explosives on them were shot dead outside the brigade headquarters in Weli Oya.

Terrorists fired a missile at the Sri Lanka Air Force helicopter which was supporting the ground troops but the pilot by their maneuvering tactics avoided being hit by the missile.

Three Tigers who attempted to attack the Kokkutoduvai, Jayasinghepura, and Kokkilai army detachments also failed in their attempts.

The Sri Lanka Navy effectively engaged the terrorist boats destroying a number of them.

According to the latest news from Weli Oya, the LANKAPUVATH correspondent, (J.S. Vijaysinghe), reporting from the Army headquarters at Weli Oya, said that 110 bodies of terrorists had been recovered. They had also taken into custody a large number of weapons.

### Official Says Rebels' 'Worst Setback'

*BK2907114695 Hong Kong AFP in English 0621 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] COLOMBO, July 29 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's Tamil heartland of Jaffna was in mourning Saturday [29 July] for the deaths of more than 200 Tiger rebels killed by security forces, travellers from the region and officials said.

The rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) ordered black flags to be flown in areas under its control, said travellers from Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka where the Tigers maintain their de facto state.

Loudspeakers at key intersections in LTTE-held areas relayed sombre music as the rebels counted their losses following Friday's abortive attempt to overrun the military's main northeastern complex in Weli Oya, the travellers said.

Tamil sources said LTTE clandestine radio announced Saturday that 50 LTTE fighters died in the attack on Weli Oya, but the military said 218 guerrillas were killed in the pre-dawn rebel raid.

The Voice of Tigers radio station also claimed that rebels had "inflicted heavy losses on the army" during simultaneous attacks on Weli Oya and five satellite bases, said Tamil sources who monitor the radio.

But the military said only two security personnel were killed and 22 soldiers wounded in the rebel offensive led by women suicide-bombers.

On Saturday troops searched for more bodies of Tigers and weapons left behind. "We believe they fled with a large number of injured," a military spokesman said.

So far troops have recovered 182 bodies near Weli Oya, military officials said. Another 36 bodies were found on a nearby beach after the airforce and navy attacked rebel boats fleeing the military counter-attack, they added.

Troops also found four .50 millimetre heavy machine guns and two truckloads of automatic weapons belonging to the rebels, officials said.

Army commander Gerry de Silva described the clash as the "worst setback to the LTTE." He said his troops had been fully prepared for the rebel offensive.

But despite their defeat Friday, rebels kept up attacks on security forces Saturday, killing two soldiers and wounding eight in eastern Batticaloa district.

The LTTE is fighting for a separate state in the northeast for Sri Lanka's two million minority Tamils, who dominate the region. Thousands have died in the LTTE-led independence struggle.

### Radio Reports 300 Rebels Killed

*BK3007074595 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 29 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An estimated 300 LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] terrorists, including women cadres and three women suicide bombers, have been killed when combined security forces repulsed a massive assault on Army positions in the sensitive Weli Oya region. A military spokesman said that 182 bodies of dead terrorists have been recovered by the security forces. The LTTE terrorists made the abortive attacks on the Weli Oya brigade headquarters of the Army and the military detachments in the fishing village of Kokkilai, and the farming villages of Janakapura, Jayasinghepura, and Kokkutoduvai.

Brigadier Janaka Perera, brigade commander of the Weli Oya brigade headquarters, speaking to LANKAPUVATH yesterday said that there were a large number of bodies of terrorists yet to be gathered. The troops were moving carefully to avoid any casualties by Tiger mines laid as they withdrew. He said there were a large number of enemy bodies strewn along the beach bordering the village of Kokkilai in which 250 fishermen and their families live. The Navy had sunk 10 Sea Tiger boats including four water jets which had been earlier seized from their simultaneous attacks on the naval base at Nagathevanthurai and the Pooneryn camp two years ago. Along with the terrorists these boats were carrying four sophisticated radio transmission sets and 50-millimeter heavy machine guns mounted on the boats. These have been captured by Naval (Dwara) gunboats which had attacked the Tiger flotilla.

Brigadier Perera agreed that this was the greatest victory scored by the military not only in the Eelam war (?three) but in the 12- year old conflict, considering the fact that only one soldier and a home guard had been killed and four soldiers and a villager at Kokilai received sharpnel [word indistinct] injury. He explained at length to LANKAPUVATH the 12-hour battle which continued up to 1045 A.M. yesterday in which 3,000 LTTE terrorists were involved. He said that the LTTE has [word indistinct] two vehicles of the operation at their one-four base complex located about 15 miles away. Brigadier Janaka Perera said that the LTTE had evidently come with the aim of overrunning military establishments as they had brought with them some trucks to remove weapons and ammunition. Another important factor was that although they were successful in cutting off the electricity supply to the Weli Oya headquarters, its generator had immediately been switched on and the terrorists were exposed to floodlights. At Kokkutoduvai, Colonel Wickremanatillake and his troops firing artillery killed a large number of terrorists. Sixty-nine of the bodies were recovered. Another 48 bodies were collected from Jayasinghepura and Janakapura. All the terrorists bodies will be handed over the the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] in Vavuniya. Brigadier Perera praised his troops who had done remarkably well. It is the worst setback to the LTTE.

Military spokesman Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe said that two women LTTE cadres exploded in a ball of fire after being hit by a (?sentry). They were obviously strapped with explosives and were coming to blow up the brigade headquarters. He said that during the fight, the LTTE fired a surface-air missile in a bid to down a helicopter gunship taking troops reinforcements, but the pilot managed to dodge the missile because he was flying low.

Defense analysts noted that the security forces had done well in defending their positions. However, the authorities were alarmed over the LTTE's use of heat-seeking missiles against the Air Force although it failed to bring down the (?Bell-212) aircraft. Meanwhile, LANKAPUVATH reporterd that government troops also killed at least nine terrorists and destroyed a LTTE hideout in three separate incidents in the North and East. These incidents occurred at Vettilaikerni in Jaffna, (Farmakeyamadu) northwest of Batticaloa, and Thamara Kulam in Ampara.

### Radio Reports Over 325 Killed

*BK3007125595 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Over 325 LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] cadres have been killed during Friday's [28 July] abortive raid by the Tigers on the Army brigade headquarters at Weli Oya and the military detachments at Janakapura, Jayasinghepura, and Kokkutoduvai. Military sources said the LTTE had yesterday removed nearly 250 bodies of its cadres from the Kokkutoduvai area. About 350 Tigers who received injuries were also evacuated by the LTTE. Earlier, the military handed over 182 bodies of LTTE cadres to the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] who sent them to Jaffna. Sources said the ground troops have reported the destruction of four LTTE water jets and that an LTTE trawler was sinking east of Weli Oya. The trawler had been captured by the LTTE from Indian fishermen a few months back.

The confrontation which commenced just after midnight on Thursday had lasted for nearly seven hours. Military sources said that the majority of LTTE cadres killed were between the ages of 13 and 20. Among the bodies recovered by the Army were that of 60 female Tigers. Military spokesman, Brigadier Sarath Munasinghe, said the troops were well prepared for the assault but he was appalled by the number of children killed in the enemy's frontline. State radio quoted Weli Oya area commander, Brigadier Janaka Perera, as describing the 12-hour battle as the greatest victory scored by the military since the beginning of the war against the LTTE in 1983. The Tiger dead included three women suicide bombers who exploded in balls of fire when shot by the troops.

### Troops Kill 14 'Terrorists' in Separate Encounters

*BK3007083395 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 0725 GMT 30 Jul 95*

["Pool Item"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Colombo, 30 Jul: The Sri Lanka Army's brigade commander of the Batticaloa District, Brigadier Nalin Angammana, was seriously wounded when his vehicle ran over a LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] landmine at Valachchenai at 0930 hours Sunday [30 July]. A military spokesman told LANKAPUVATH that the casualty was being flown to Colombo. According to reports, Brigadier Angammana was on his way to Valachchenai to the scene of an abortive attack by the terrorists on a military establishment.

Government troops killed at least 14 terrorists while losing five of their own and injuring 15 in two confrontations with the LTTE in northern and eastern Sri Lanka Saturday. Military sources said that 10 terrorists were killed when the security forces moved out about one and a half km south of Alaveddi defenses in Jaffna around 1515 hours and attacked a group of terrorists. The Tigers fired mortars and small arms and brought in a large number of reinforcements. One soldier was also killed while six others wounded who were evacuated to the Palaly base hospital.

Four terrorists were confirmed killed when the troops effectively repulsed a LTTE attack on the Mukaral camp in the Batticaloa District around 2200 hours. A large number of terrorists launched the attack with heavy fire power, but were beaten back by the soldiers who brought in reinforcements. Two soldiers were also killed while six others injured who were evacuated to the Palaly base hospital, the sources said.

### Rebels Reportedly 'Killed' Official in 'Revenge'

*BK3007082695 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 30 Jul 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Colombo, July 30 (AFP) — Tamil Tiger guerrillas Sunday [30 July] killed brigadier Nalin Angammana in a landmine attack that was in apparent revenge for the loss of more than 300 fighters at the hands of the Sri Lankan Army, the military said.

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) blasted Angammana's jeep as he drove into the eastern Valachchenai region to investigate an overnight LTTE attack on an army outpost where four soldiers were killed, the military said.

Angammana, till recently the chief military spokesman, was the most senior military officer killed by the LTTE since northern military chief brigadier Denzil Kobbekaduwa in a blast in August 1992.

"His vehicle took the full impact of the blast. Another junior officer escaped with serious injuries," a military spokesman said adding that Angammana would be posthumously promoted major general.

At least 12 soldiers who were providing an armed escort to Angammana were injured, officials said.

In the overnight battle, another nine soldiers were wounded. A military statement said four rebels were also killed in a gunbattle and troops were repulsed a Tiger attempt to overrun their base.

Army troops also moved out of their forward defence lines at Alaveddie in the Jaffna peninsula late Saturday and killed at least 10 rebels for the loss of one soldier, a military statement said.

Military officials said the LTTE action was in revenge for the major rout suffered during an offensive Friday against a military complex in the north-eastern Weli Oya region.

The army claimed to have killed more than 300 guerrillas and said they recovered the bodies of 218 rebels. Sixty three of the bodies were returned to the LTTE through the Red Cross on Friday.

Tamil civilians told reporters at the government-held northern town of Vavuniya on Sunday that at least 280 bodies of young LTTE men and women fighters were brought to LTTE-controlled north by rebels following Friday's debacle.

Another 150 guerrillas wounded in the fighting were taken to the northern Kilinochchi hospital, travellers said adding that eight top LTTE leaders were among those killed during the Weli Oya camp attack on Friday.

The LTTE's clandestine radio, the Voice of Tigers, did not give details of the fighting and has so far only admitted losing only 50 men. The Army said they lost only two soldiers in the attack.

Tamil travellers said Saturday and Sunday had been declared days of mourning by the Tigers for the slain fighters and residents had been asked to hoist black flags.

Tamil Tigers are leading a protracted campaign for an independent homeland in Sri Lanka's embattled northern and eastern regions where the Tamil minority is concentrated.

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